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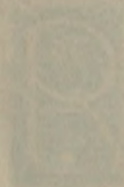
THE DIVINE COMEDY OF
DANTE ALIGHIERI

TRANSLATED BY

DR. HAY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

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THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI

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TRANSLATED BY

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

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DAUNTE ALLIGHIERI

TRANSLATED BY

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

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I LIFT mine eyes, and all the windows blaze
With forms of Saints and holy men who died,
Here martyred and hereafter glorified ;
And the great Rose upon its leaves displays
Christ's Triumph, and the angelic roundelays,
With splendour upon splendour multiplied ;
And Beatrice again at Dante's side
No more rebukes, but smiles her words of praise.
And then the organ sounds, and unseen choirs
Sing the old Latin hymns of peace and love
And benedictions of the Holy Ghost ;
And the melodious bells among the spires
O'er all the house-tops and through heaven above
Proclaim the elevation of the Host !

O STAR of morning and of liberty !
 O bringer of the light, whose splendour shines
 Above the darkness of the Apennines,
 Forerunner of the day that is to be !
The voices of the city and the sea,
 The voices of the mountains and the pines,
 Repeat thy song, till the familiar lines
 Are footpaths for the thought of Italy !
Thy fame is blown abroad from all the heights,
 Through all the nations, and a sound is heard,
 As of a mighty wind, and men devout,
Strangers of Rome, and the new proselytes,
 In their own language hear thy wondrous word,
 And many are amazed and many doubt.

PARADISO.

CANTO I.

THE glory of Him who moveth everything
Doth penetrate the universe, and shine
In one part more and in another less.
Within that heaven which most his light receives
Was I, and things beheld which to repeat 5
Nor knows, nor can, who from above descends ;
Because in drawing near to its desire
Our intellect ingulphs itself so far,
That after it the memory cannot go.
Truly whatever of the holy realm 10
I had the power to treasure in my mind
Shall now become the subject of my song.
O good Apollo, for this last emprise
Make of me such a vessel of thy power
As giving the beloved laurel asks ! 15
One summit of Parnassus hitherto
Has been enough for me, but now with both
I needs must enter the arena left.
Enter into my bosom, thou, and breathe
As at the time when Marsyas thou didst draw 20
Out of the scabbard of those limbs of his.
O power divine, lend'st thou thyself to me
So that the shadow of the blessed realm
Stamped in my brain I can make manifest,

Thou'lt see me come unto thy darling tree, 25
And crown myself thereafter with those leaves
Of which the theme and thou shall make me worthy.
So seldom, Father, do we gather them
For triumph or of Cæsar or of Poet
(The fault and shame of human inclinations), 30
That the Peneian foliage should bring forth
Joy to the joyous Delphic deity,
When any one it makes to thirst for it.
A little spark is followed by great flame ;
Perchance with better voices after me 35
Shall prayer be made that Cyrrha may respond !
To mortal men by passages diverse
Uprises the world's lamp ; but by that one
Which circles four uniteth with three crosses,
With better course and with a better star 40
Conjoined it issues, and the mundane wax
Tempers and stamps more after its own fashion.
Almost that passage had made morning there
And evening here, and there was wholly white
That hemisphere, and black the other part, 45
When Beatrice towards the left-hand side
I saw turned round, and gazing at the sun ;
Never did eagle fasten so upon it !
And even as a second ray is wont
To issue from the first and reascend, 50
Like to a pilgrim who would fain return,
Thus of her action, through the eyes infused
In my imagination, mine I made,
And sunward fixed mine eyes beyond our wont.
There much is lawful which is here unlawful 55
Unto our powers, by virtue of the place
Made for the human species as its own.
Not long I bore it, nor so little while
But I beheld it sparkle round about
Like iron that comes molten from the fire ; 60

And suddenly it seemed that day to day
Was added, as if He who has the power
Had with another sun the heaven adorned.
With eyes upon the everlasting wheels
Stood Beatrice all intent, and I, on her 65
Fixing my vision from above removed,
Such at her aspect inwardly became
As Glaucus, tasting of the herb that made him
Peer of the other gods beneath the sea.
To represent transhumanise in words 70
Impossible were; the example, then, suffice
Him for whom Grace the experience reserves.
If I was merely what of me thou newly
Createdst, Love, who governest the heaven,
Thou knowest, who didst lift me with thy light! 75
When now the wheel, which thou dost make eternal
Desiring thee, made me attentive to it
By harmony thou dost modulate and measure,
Then seemed to me so much of heaven enkindied
By the sun's flame, that neither rain nor river 80
E'er made a lake so widely spread abroad.
The newness of the sound and the great light
Kindled in me a longing for their cause,
Never before with such acuteness felt;
Whence she, who saw me as I saw myself, 85
To quiet in me my perturbed mind,
Opened her mouth, ere I did mine to ask,
And she began: "Thou makest thyself so dull
With false imagining, that thou seest not
What thou wouldst see if thou hadst shaken it off. 90
Thou art not upon earth, as thou believest;
But lightning, fleeing its appropriate site,
Ne'er ran as thou, who thitherward returnest."
If of my former doubt I was divested
By these brief little words more smiled than spoken, 95
I in a new one was the more ensnared;

And said : " Already did I rest content
From great amazement ; but am now amazed
In what way I transcend these bodies light."
Whereupon she, after a pitying sigh, 100
Her eyes directed tow'rds me with that look
A mother casts on a delirious child ;
And she began : " All things whate'er they be
Have order among themselves, and this is form,
That makes the universe resemble God. 105
Here do the higher creatures see the footprints
Of the Eternal Power, which is the end
Whereto is made the law already mentioned.
In the order that I speak of are inclined
All natures, by their destinies diverse, 110
More or less near unto their origin ;
Hence they move onward unto ports diverse
O'er the great sea of being ; and each one
With instinct given it which bears it on.
This bears away the fire towards the moon ; 115
This is in mortal hearts the motive power ;
This binds together and unites the earth.
Nor only the created things that are
Without intelligence this bow shoots forth,
But those that have both intellect and love. 120
The Providence that regulates all this
Makes with its light the heaven for ever quiet,
Wherein that turns which has the greatest haste.
And thither now, as to a site decreed,
Bears us away the virtue of that cord 125
Which aims its arrows at a joyous mark.
True is it, that as oftentimes the form
Accords not with the intention of the art,
Because in answering is matter deaf,
So likewise from this course doth deviate 130
Sometimes the creature, who the power possesses,
Though thus impelled, to swerve some other way

(In the same wise as one may see the fire
 Fall from a cloud), if the first impetus
 Earthward is wrested by some false delight. 135
 Thou shouldst not wonder more, if well I judge,
 At thine ascent, than at a rivulet
 From some high mount descending to the plain.
 Marvel it would be in thee, if deprived
 Of hindrance, thou wert seated down below, 140
 As if on earth the living fire were quiet."
 Thereat she heavenward turned again her face.



CANTO II.

O YE, who in some pretty little boat,
 Eager to listen, have been following
 Behind my ship, that singing sails along,
 Turn back to look again upon your shores ;
 Do not put out to sea, lest peradventure, 5
 In losing me, you might yourselves be lost.
 The sea I sail has never yet been passed :
 Minerva breathes, and pilots me Apollo,
 And Muses nine point out to me the Bears.
 Ye other few who have the neck uplifted 10
 Betimes to th' bread of Angels upon which
 One liveth here and grows not sated by it,
 Well may you launch upon the deep salt-sea
 Your vessel, keeping still my wake before you
 Upon the water that grows smooth again. 15
 Those glorious ones who unto Colchos passed
 Were not so wonder-struck as you shall be,
 When Jason they beheld a ploughman made !
 The con-created and perpetual thirst
 For the realm deiform did bear us on, 20
 As swift almost as ye the heavens behold.

Upward gazed Beatrice, and I at her ;
And in such space perchance as strikes a bolt
And flies, and from the notch unlocks itself,
Arrived I saw me where a wondrous thing 25
Drew to itself my sight ; and therefore she
From whom no care of mine could be concealed,
Towards me turning, blithe as beautiful,
Said unto me : " Fix gratefully thy mind
On God, who unto the first star has brought us." 30
It seemed to me a cloud encompassed us,
Luminous, dense, consolidate and bright
As adamant on which the sun is striking.
Into itself did the eternal pearl
Receive us, even as water doth receive 35
A ray of light, remaining still unbroken.
If I was body (and we here conceive not
How one dimension tolerates another,
Which needs must be if body enter body),
More the desire should be enkindled in us 40
That essence to behold, wherein is seen
How God and our own nature were united.
There will be seen what we receive by faith,
Not demonstrated, but self-evident
In guise of the first truth that man believes. 45
I made reply : " Madonna, as devoutly
As most I can do I give thanks to Him
Who has removed me from the mortal world.
But tell me what the dusky spots may be
Upon this body, which below on earth 50
Make people tell that fabulous tale of Cain ?"
Somewhat she smiled ; and then, " If the opinion
Of mortals be erroneous," she said,
" Where'er the key of sense doth not unlock,
Certes, the shafts of wonder should not pierce thee 55
Now, forasmuch as, following the senses,
'Thou seest that the reason hath short wings.

But tell me what thou think'st of it thyself."

And I: "What seems to us up here diverse,
Is caused, I think, by bodies rare and dense."

60

And she: "Right truly shalt thou see immersed
In error thy belief, if well thou hearest

The argument that I shall make against it.

Lights many the eighth sphere displays to you

Which in their quality and quantity

65

May noted be of aspects different.

If this were caused by rare and dense alone,

One only virtue would there be in all

Or more or less diffused, or equally.

Virtues diverse must be perforce the fruits

70

Of formal principles; and these, save one,

Of course would by thy reasoning be destroyed.

Besides, if rarity were of this dimness

The cause thou askest, either through and through

This planet thus attenuate were of matter,

75

Or else, as in a body is apportioned

The fat and lean, so in like manner this

Would in its volume interchange the leaves.

Were it the former, in the sun's eclipse

It would be manifest by the shining through

80

Of light, as through aught tenuous interfused.

This is not so; hence we must scan the other,

And if it chance the other I demolish,

Then falsified will thy opinion be.

But if this rarity go not through and through,

85

There needs must be a limit, beyond which

Its contrary prevents the further passing,

And thence the foreign radiance is reflected,

Even as a colour cometh back from glass,

The which behind itself concealeth lead.

90

Now thou wilt say the sunbeam shows itself

More dimly there than in the other parts,

By being there reflected farther back.

From this reply experiment will free thee
If e'er thou try it, which is wont to be 95
The fountain to the rivers of your arts.
Three mirrors shalt thou take, and two remove
Alike from thee, the other more remote
Between the former two shall meet thine eyes.
Turned towards these, cause that behind thy back 100
Be placed a light, illuming the three mirrors
And coming back to thee by all reflected.
Though in its quantity be not so ample
The image most remote, there shalt thou see
How it perforce is equally resplendent. 105
Now, as beneath the touches of warm rays
Naked the subject of the snow remains
Both of its former colour and its cold,
Thee, thus remaining in thine intellect,
Will I inform with such a living light, 110
That it shall tremble in its aspect to thee.
Within the heaven of the divine repose
Revolves a body, in whose virtue lies
The being of whatever it contains,
The following heaven, that hath so many eyes, 115
Divides this being by essences diverse,
Distinguished from it, and by it contained.
The other spheres, by various differences,
All the distinctions which they have within them
Dispose unto their ends and their effects. 120
Thus do these organs of the world proceed,
As thou perceivest now, from grade to grade ;
Since from above they take, and act beneath.
Observe me well, how through this place I come
Unto the truth thou wishest, that hereafter 125
Thou mayst alone know how to keep the ford.
The power and motion of the holy spheres,
As from the artisan the hammer's craft,
Forth from the blessed motors must proceed.

The heaven, which lights so manifold make fair, 130
 From the Intelligence profound, which turns it,
 The image takes, and makes of it a seal.
 And even as the soul within your dust
 Through members different and accommodated
 To faculties diverse expands itself, 135
 So likewise this Intelligence diffuses
 Its virtue multiplied among the stars,
 Itself revolving on its unity.
 Virtue diverse doth a diverse alloyage
 Make with the precious body that it quickens, 140
 In which, as life in you, it is combined.
 From the glad nature whence it is derived,
 The mingled virtue through the body shines,
 Even as gladness through the living pupil.
 From this proceeds whate'er from light to light 145
 Appareth different, not from dense and rare :
 This is the formal principle that produces,
 According to its goodness, dark and bright."



CANTO III.

THAT Sun, which erst with love my bosom warmed.
 Of beauteous truth had unto me discovered,
 By proving and reproof, the sweet aspect ;
 And, that I might confess myself convinced
 And confident, so far as was befitting, 5
 I lifted more erect my head to speak.
 But there appeared a vision, which withdrew me
 So close to it, in order to be seen,
 That my confession I remembered not.
 Such as through polished and transparent glass, 10
 Or waters crystalline and undisturbed,

But not so deep as that their bed be lost,
Come back again the outlines of our faces
So feeble, that a pearl on forehead white
Comes not less speedily unto our eyes ; 15
Such saw I many faces prompt to speak,
So that I ran in error opposite
To that which kindled love 'twixt man and fountain.
As soon as I became aware of them,
Esteeming them as mirrored semblances, 20
To see of whom they were, mine eyes I turned,
And nothing saw, and once more turned them forward
Direct into the light of my sweet Guide,
Who smiling kindled in her holy eyes.
" Marvel thou not," she said to me, " because 25
I smile at this thy puerile conceit,
Since on the truth it trusts not yet its foot,
But turns thee, as 'tis wont, on emptiness.
True substances are these which thou beholdest
Here relegate for breaking of some vow. 30
Therefore speak with them, listen and believe ;
For the true light, which giveth peace to them,
Permits them not to turn from it their feet."
And I unto the shade that seemed most wishful
To speak directed me, and I began, 35
As one whom too great eagerness bewilders :
" O well-created spirit, who in the rays
Of life eternal dost the sweetness taste
Which being untasted ne'er is comprehended,
Grateful 'twill be to me, if thou content me 40
Both with thy name and with your destiny."
Whereat she promptly and with laughing eyes :
" Our charity doth never shut the doors
Against a just desire, except as she
Who wills that all her court be like herself. 45
I was a virgin sister in the world ;
And if thy mind doth contemplate me well,

The being more fair will not conceal me from thee,
But thou shalt recognise I am Piccarda,
Who, stationed here among these other blessed, 50
Myself am blessed in the slowest sphere.
All our affections, that alone inflamed
Are in the pleasure of the Holy Ghost,
Rejoice at being of his order formed ;
And this allotment, which appears so low, 55
Therefore is given us, because our vows
Have been neglected and in some part void."
Whence I to her : " In your miraculous aspects
There shines I know not what of the divine,
Which doth transform you from our first conceptions.
Therefore I was not swift in my remembrance ; 61
But what thou tellest me now aids me so,
That the refiguring is easier to me.
But tell me, ye who in this place are happy,
Are you desirous of a higher place, 65
To see more or to make yourselves more friends?"
First with those other shades she smiled a little ;
Thereafter answered me so full of gladness,
She seemed to burn in the first fire of love :
" Brother, our will is quieted by virtue 70
Of charity, that makes us wish alone
For what we have, nor gives us thirst for more.
If to be more exalted we aspired,
Discordant would our aspirations be
Unto the will of Him who here secludes us ; 75
Which thou shalt see finds no place in these circles,
If being in charity is needful here,
And if thou lookest well into its nature ;
Nay, 'tis essential to this blest existence
To keep itself within the will divine, 80
Whereby our very wishes are made one ;
So that, as we are station above station
Throughout this realm, to all the realm 'tis pleasing,

As to the King, who makes his will our will.
 And his will is our peace ; this is the sea 85
 To which is moving onward whatsoever
 It doth create, and all that nature makes."
 Then it was clear to me how everywhere
 In heaven is Paradise, although the grace
 Of good supreme there rain not in one measure. 90
 But as it comes to pass, if one food sates,
 And for another still remains the longing,
 We ask for this, and that decline with thanks,
 E'en thus did I, with gesture and with word,
 To learn from her what was the web wherein 95
 She did not ply the shuttle to the end.
 "A perfect life and merit high in-heaven
 A lady o'er us," said she, "by whose rule
 Down in your world they vest and veil themselves,
 That until death they may both watch and sleep 100
 Beside that Spouse who every vow accepts
 Which charity conformeth to his pleasure.
 To follow her, in girlhood from the world
 I fled, and in her habit shut myself,
 And pledged me to the pathway of her sect. 105
 Then men accustomed unto evil more
 Than unto good, from the sweet cloister tore me ;
 God knows what afterward my life became.
 This other splendour, which to thee reveals
 Itself on my right side, and is enkindled 110
 With all the illumination of our sphere,
 What of myself I say applies to her ;
 A nun was she, and likewise from her head
 Was ta'en the shadow of the sacred wimple.
 But when she too was to the world returned 115
 Against her wishes and against good usage,
 Of the heart's veil she never was divested,
 Of great Costanza this is the effulgence,
 Who from the second wind of Suabia

Brought forth the third and latest puissance." 120
 Thus unto me she spake, and then began
 " *Ave Maria* " singing, and in singing
 Vanished, as through deep water something heavy.
 My sight, that followed her as long a time
 As it was possible, when it had lost her 125
 Turned round unto the mark of more desire,
 And wholly unto Beatrice reverted ;
 But she such lightnings flashed into mine eyes,
 That at the first my sight endured it not ;
 And this in questioning more backward made me. 130



CANTO IV.

BETWEEN two viands, equally removed
 And tempting, a free man would die of hunger
 Ere either he could bring unto his teeth.
 So would a lamb between the ravenings
 Of two fierce wolves stand fearing both alike ; 5
 And so would stand a dog between two does.
 Hence, if I held my peace, myself I blame not,
 Impelled in equal measure by my doubts,
 Since it must be so, nor do I commend.
 I held my peace ; but my desire was painted 10
 Upon my face, and questioning with that
 More fervent far than by articulate speech.
 Beatrice did as Daniel had done
 Relieving Nebuchadnezzar from the wrath
 Which rendered him unjustly merciless, 15
 And said : " Well see I how attracteth thee
 One and the other wish, so that thy care
 Binds itself so that forth it does not breathe.
 Thou arguest, if good will be permanent.

Than the words sound, and possibly may be
With meaning that is not to be derided.
If he doth mean that to these wheels return
The honour of their influence and the blame,
Perhaps his bow doth hit upon some truth. 60
This principle ill understood once warped
The whole world nearly, till it went astray
Invoking Jove and Mercury and Mars.
The other doubt which doth disquiet thee
Less venom has, for its malevolence 65
Could never lead thee elsewhere from me.
That as unjust our justice should appear
In eyes of mortals, is an argument
Of faith, and not of sin heretical.
But still, that your perception may be able 70
To thoroughly penetrate this verity,
As thou desirest, I will satisfy thee.
If it be violence when he who suffers
Co-operates not with him who uses force,
These souls were not on that account excused ; 75
For will is never quenched unless it will,
But operates as nature doth in fire,
If violence a thousand times distort it.
Hence, if it yieldeth more or less, it seconds
The force ; and these have done so, having power 80
Of turning back unto the holy place.
If their will had been perfect, like to that
Which Lawrence fast upon his gridiron held,
And Mutius made severe to his own hand,
It would have urged them back along the road 85
Whence they were dragged, as soon as they were
free ;
But such a solid will is all too rare.
And by these words, if thou hast gathered them
As thou shouldst do, the argument is refuted
That would have still annoyed thee many times. 90

But now another passage runs across
 Before thine eyes, and such that by thyself
 Thou couldst not thread it ere thou wouldst be
 weary.

I have for certain put into thy mind
 That soul beatified could never lie, 95

For it is ever near the primal Truth,
 And then thou from Piccarda might'st have heard
 Costanza kept affection for the veil,
 So that she seemeth here to contradict me.

Many times, brother, has it come to pass, 100

That, to escape from peril, with reluctance
 That has been done it was not right to do,
 E'en as Alcmaeon (who, being by his father
 Thereto entreated, his own mother slew)
 Not to lose pity pitiless became. 105

At this point I desire thee to remember
 That force with will commingles, and they cause
 That the offences cannot be excused.

Will absolute consenteth not to evil ;
 But in so far consenteth as it fears, 110
 If it refrain, to fall into more harm.

Hence when Piccarda uses this expression,
 She meaneth the will absolute, and I
 The other, so that both of us speak truth."

Such was the flowing of the holy river 115
 That issued from the fount whence springs all truth ;
 This put to rest my wishes one and all.

"O love of the first lover, O divine,"
 Said I forthwith, "whose speech inundates me
 And warms me so, it more and more revives me, 120

My own affection is not so profound
 As to suffice in rendering grace for grace ;
 Let Him, who sees and can, thereto respond.

Well I perceive that never sated is
 Our intellect unless the Truth illumine it, 125

Beyond which nothing true expands itself.
 It rests therein, as wild beast in his lair,
 When it attains it ; and it can attain it ;
 If not, then each desire would frustrate be.
 Therefore springs up, in fashion of a shoot, 130
 Doubt at the foot of truth ; and this is nature,
 Which to the top from height to height impels us.
 This doth invite me, this assurance give me
 With reverence, Lady, to inquire of you
 Another truth, which is obscure to me. 135
 I wish to know if man can satisfy you
 For broken vows with other good deeds, so
 That in your balance they will not be light."
 Beatrice gazed upon me with her eyes
 Full of the sparks of love, and so divine, 140
 That, overcome my power, I turned my back
 And almost lost myself with eyes downcast.



CANTO V.

" IF in the heat of love I flame upon thee
 Beyond the measure that on earth is seen,
 So that the valour of thine eyes I vanquish,
 Marvel thou not thereat ; for this proceeds
 From perfect sight, which as it apprehends 5
 To the good apprehended moves its feet.
 Well I perceive how is already shining
 Into thine intellect the eternal light,
 That only seen enkindles always love ;
 And if some other thing your love seduce, 10
 'Tis nothing but a vestige of the same,
 Ill understood, which there is shining through.
 Thou fain wouldst know if with another service

For broken vow can such return be made
As to secure the soul from further claim." 15
This Canto thus did Beatrice begin ;
And, as a man who breaks not off his speech,
Continued thus her holy argument :
" The greatest gift that in his largess God
Creating made, and unto his own goodness 20
Nearest conformed, and that which he doth prize
Most highly, is the freedom of the will,
Wherewith the creatures of intelligence
Both all and only were and are endowed.
Now wilt thou see, if thence thou reasonest, 25
The high worth of a vow, if it be made
So that when thou consentest God consents ;
For, closing between God and man the compact,
A sacrifice is of this treasure made,
Such as I say, and made by its own act. 30
What can be rendered then as compensation ?
Think'st thou to make good use of what thou'st offered,
With gains ill gotten thou wouldst do good deed.
Now art thou certain of the greater point ;
But because Holy Church in this dispenses, 35
Which seems against the truth which I have shown thee,
Behoves thee still to sit awhile at table,
Because the solid food which thou hast taken
Requireth further aid for thy digestion.
Open thy mind to that which I reveal, 40
And fix it there within ; for 'tis not knowledge,
'The having heard without retaining it.
In the essence of this sacrifice two things
Convene together ; and the one is that
Of which 'tis made, the other is the agreement. 45
This last for evermore is cancelled not
Unless complied with, and concerning this
With such precision has above been spoken.
'Therefore it was enjoined upon the Hebrews

To offer still, though sometimes what was offered 50
 Might be commuted, as thou ought'st to know.
 The other, which is known to thee as matter,
 May well indeed be such that one errs not
 If it for other matter be exchanged.
 But let none shift the burden on his shoulder 55
 At his arbitrament, without the turning
 Both of the white and of the yellow key ;
 And every permutation deem as foolish,
 If in the substitute the thing relinquished,
 As the four is in six, be not contained. 60
 Therefore whatever thing has so great weight
 In value that it drags down every balance,
 Cannot be satisfied with other spending.
 Let mortals never take a vow in jest ;
 Be faithful and not blind in doing that, 65
 As Jephthah was in his first offering,
 Whom more beseemed to say, ' I have done wrong.'
 Than to do worse by keeping ; and as foolish
 Thou the great leader of the Greeks wilt find,
 Whence wept Iphigenia her fair face, 70
 And made for her both wise and simple weep,
 Who heard such kind of worship spoken of.
 Christians, be ye more serious in your movements ;
 Be ye not like a feather at each wind,
 And think not every water washes you. 75
 Ye have the Old and the New Testament,
 And the Pastor of the Church who guideth you ;
 Let this suffice you unto your salvation.
 If evil appetite cry aught else to you,
 Be ye as men, and not as silly sheep, 80
 So that the Jew among you may not mock you.
 Be ye not as the lamb that doth abandon
 Its mother's milk, and frolicsome and simple
 Combats at its own pleasure with itself."
 Thus Beatrice to me even as I write it ; 85

Then all desireful turned herself again
To that part where the world is most alive.
Her silence and her change of countenance
Silence imposed upon my eager mind,
That had already in advance new questions ; 90
And as an arrow that upon the mark
Strikes ere the bowstring quiet hath become,
So did we speed into the second realm.
My Lady there so joyful I beheld,
As into the brightness of that heaven she entered, 95
More luminous thereat the planet grew ;
And if the star itself was changed and smiled,
What became I, who by my nature am
Exceeding mutable in every guise !
As, in a fish-pond which is pure and tranquil, 100
The fishes draw to that which from without
Comes in such fashion that their food they deem it ;
So I beheld more than a thousand splendours
Drawing towards us, and in each was heard :
" Lo, this is she who shall increase our love." 105
And as each one was coming unto us,
Full of beatitude the shade was seen,
By the effulgence clear that issued from it.
Think, Reader, if what here is just beginning
No farther should proceed, how thou wouldst have
An agonising need of knowing more ; 111
And of thyself thou'lt see how I from these
Was in desire of hearing their conditions,
As they unto mine eyes were manifest.
" O thou well-born, unto whom Grace concedes 115
To see the thrones of the eternal triumph,
Or ever yet the warfare be abandoned,
With light that through the whole of heaven is spread
Kindled are we, and hence if thou desirest
To know of us, at thine own pleasure sate thee." 120
Thus by some one among those holy spirits

Was spoken, and by Beatrice : " Speak, speak
 Securely, and believe them even as Gods."
 " Well I perceive how thou dost nest thyself
 In thine own light, and drawest it from thine eyes, 125
 Because they coruscate when thou dost smile,
 But know not who thou art, nor why thou hast,
 Spirit august, thy station in the sphere
 That veils itself to men in alien rays."
 This said I in direction of the light 130
 Which first had spoken to me ; whence it became
 By far more lucent than it was before.
 Even as the sun, that doth conceal himself
 By too much light, when heat has worn away
 The tempering influence of the vapours dense, 135
 By greater rapture thus concealed itself
 In its own radiance the figure saintly,
 And thus close, close enfolded answered me
 In fashion as the following Canto sings.



CANTO VI.

" AFTER that Constantine the eagle turned
 Against the course of heaven, which it had followed
 Behind the ancient who Lavinia took,
 Two hundred years and more the bird of God
 In the extreme of Europe held itself, 5
 Near to the mountains whence it issued first ;
 And under shadow of the sacred plumes
 It governed there the world from hand to hand,
 And, changing thus, upon mine own alighted.
 Cæsar I was, and am Justinian, 10
 Who, by the will of primal Love I feel,
 Took from the laws the useless and redundant ;

And ere unto the work I was attent,
One nature to exist in Christ, not more,
Believed, and with such faith was I contented. 15
But blessed Agapetus, he who was
The supreme pastor, to the faith sincere
Pointed me out the way by words of his.
Him I believed, and what was his assertion
I now see clearly, even as thou seest 20
Each contradiction to be false and true.
As soon as with the Church I moved my feet,
God in his grace it pleased with this high task
To inspire me, and I gave me wholly to it,
And to my Belisarius I commended 25
The arms, to which was Heaven's right hand so joined
It was a signal that I should repose.
Now here to the first question terminates
My answer ; but the character thereof
Constrains me to continue with a sequel, 30
In order that thou see with how great reason
Men move against the standard sacrosanct,
Both who appropriate and who oppose it.
Behold how great a power has made it worthy
Of reverence, beginning from the hour 35
When Pallas died to give it sovereignty.
Thou knowest it made in Alba its abode
Three hundred years and upward, till at last
The three to three fought for it yet again.
Thou knowest what it achieved from Sabine wrong 40
Down to Lucretia's sorrow, in seven kings
O'ercoming round about the neighbouring nations ;
Thou knowest what it achieved, borne by the Romans
Illustrious against Brennus, against Pyrrhus,
Against the other princes and confederates. 45
Torquatus thence and Quinctius, who from locks
Unkempt was named, Decii and Fabii,
Received the fame I willingly embalm ;

It struck to earth the pride of the Arabians,
 Who, following Hannibal, had passed across 50
 The Alpine ridges, Po, from which thou glidest ;
 Beneath it triumphed while they yet were young
 Pompey and Scipio, and to the hill
 Beneath which thou wast born it bitter seemed ;
 Then, near unto the time when heaven had willed 55
 To bring the whole world to its mood serene,
 Did Cæsar by the will of Rome assume it.
 What it achieved from Var unto the Rhine,
 Isère beheld and Saône, beheld the Seine,
 And every valley whence the Rhone is filled ; 60
 What it achieved when it had left Ravenna,
 And leaped the Rubicon, was such a flight
 That neither tongue nor pen could follow it.
 Round towards Spain it wheeled its legions ; then
 Towards Durazzo, and Pharsalia smote 65
 That to the calid Nile was felt the pain.
 Antandros and the Simois, whence it started,
 It saw again, and there where Hector lies,
 And ill for Ptolemy then roused itself.
 Thence came it like a thunderbolt on Juba ; 70
 Then wheeled itself again into your West,
 Where the Pompeian clarion it heard.
 From what it wrought with the next standard-bearer
 Brutus and Cassius howl in Hell together,
 And Modena and Perugia dolent were ; 75
 Still doth the mournful Cleopatra weep
 Because thereof, who, fleeing from before it,
 Took from the adder sudden and black death.
 With him it ran even to the Red Sea shore ;
 With him it placed the world in so great peace, 80
 That unto Janus was his temple closed.
 But what the standard that has made me speak
 Achieved before, and after should achieve
 Throughout the mortal realm that lies beneath it,
 (59)

Becometh in appearance mean and dim, 85
If in the hand of the third Cæsar seen
With eye unclouded and affection pure,
Because the living Justice that inspires me
Granted it, in the hand of him I speak of,
The glory of doing vengeance for its wrath. 90
Now here attend to what I answer thee ;
Later it ran with Titus to do vengeance
Upon the vengeance of the ancient sin.
And when the tooth of Lombardy had bitten
The Holy Church, then underneath its wings 95
Did Charlemagne victorious succour her.
Now hast thou power to judge of such as those
Whom I accused above, and of their crimes,
Which are the cause of all your miseries.
To the public standard one the yellow lilies 100
Opposes, the other claims it for a party,
So that 'tis hard to see which sins the most.
Let, let the Ghibellines ply their handicraft
Beneath some other standard ; for this ever
Ill follows he who it and justice parts. 105
And let not this new Charles e'er strike it down,
He and his Guelfs, but let him fear the talons
That from a nobler lion stripped the fell.
Already oftentimes the sons have wept
The father's crime ; and let him not believe 110
That God will change His scutcheon for the lilies.
This little planet doth adorn itself
With the good spirits that have active been,
That fame and honour might come after them ;
And whensoever the desires mount thither, 115
Thus deviating, must perforce the rays
Of the true love less vividly mount upward.
But in commensuration of our wages
With our desert is portion of our joy,
Because we see them neither less nor greater. 120

Herein doth living Justice sweeten so
 Affection in us, that for evermore
 It cannot warp to any iniquity.
 Voices diverse make up sweet melodies ;
 So in this life of ours the seats diverse 125
 Render sweet harmony among these spheres ;
 And in the compass of this present pearl
 Shineth the sheen of Romeo, of whom
 The grand and beauteous work was ill rewarded.
 But the Provençals who against him wrought, 130
 They have not laughed, and therefore ill goes he
 Who makes his hurt of the good deeds of others.
 Four daughters, and each one of them a queen,
 Had Raymond Berenger, and this for him
 Did Romeo, a poor man and a pilgrim ; 135
 And then malicious words incited him
 To summon to a reckoning this just man,
 Who rendered to him seven and five for ten.
 Then he departed poor and stricken in years,
 And if the world could know the heart he had, 140
 In begging bit by bit his livelihood,
 Though much it laud him, it would laud him more."



CANTO VII.

*" Osanna sanctus Deus Sabaoth,
 Superillustrans claritate tua
 Felices ignes horum malahoth !"*

In this wise, to its melody returning,
 This substance, upon which a double light 5
 Doubles itself, was seen by me to sing,
 And to their dance this and the others moved,
 And in the manner of swift-hurrying sparks

Veiled themselves from me with a sudden distance.
Doubting was I, and saying, "Tell her, tell her," 10
Within me, "tell her," saying, "tell my Lady,"
Who slakes my thirst with her sweet effluences ;
And yet that reverence which doth lord it over
The whole of me only by B and ICE,
Bowed me again like unto one who drowzes. 15
Short while did Beatrice endure me thus ;
And she began, lighting me with a smile
Such as would make one happy in the fire ;
"According to infallible advisement,
After what manner a just vengeance justly 20
Could be avenged has put thee upon thinking,
But I will speedily thy mind unloose ;
And do thou listen, for these words of mine
Of a great doctrine will a present make thee.
By not enduring on the power that wills 25
Curb for his good, that man who ne'er was born,
Damning himself damned all his progeny ;
Whereby the human species down below
Lay sick for many centuries in great error,
Till to descend it pleased the Word of God 30
To where the nature, which from its own Maker
Estranged itself, he joined to him in person
By the sole act of his eternal love.
Now unto what is said direct thy sight ;
This nature when united to its Maker, 35
Such as created, was sincere and good ;
But by itself alone was banished forth
From Paradise, because it turned aside
Out of the way of truth and of its life.
Therefore the penalty the cross held out, 40
If measured by the nature thus assumed,
None ever yet with so great justice stung,
And none was ever of so great injustice,
Considering who the Person was that suffered

Within whom such a nature was contracted. 45
From one act therefore issued things diverse ;
To God and to the Jews one death was pleasing ;
Earth trembled at it and the Heaven was opened.
It should no longer now seem difficult
To thee, when it is said that a just vengeance 50
By a just court was afterward avenged.
But now do I behold thy mind entangled
From thought to thought within a knot, from which
With great desire it waits to free itself.
Thou sayest, ' Well discern I what I hear ; 55
But it is hidden from me why God willed
For our redemption only this one mode.'
Buried remaineth, brother, this decree
Unto the eyes of every one whose nature
Is in the flame of love not yet adult. 60
Verily, inasmuch as at this mark
One gazes long and little is discerned,
Wherefore this mode was worthiest will I say.
Goodness Divine, which from itself doth spurn
All envy, burning in itself so sparkles 65
That the eternal beauties it unfolds.
Whate'er from this immediately distils
Has afterwards no end, for ne'er removed
Is its impression when it sets its seal.
Whate'er from this immediately rains down 70
Is wholly free, because it is not subject
Unto the influences of novel things.
The more conformed thereto, the more it pleases ;
For the blest ardour that irradiates all things
In that most like itself is most vivacious. 75
With all of these things has advantaged been
The human creature ; and if one be wanting,
From his nobility he needs must fall.
'Tis sin alone which doth disfranchise him,
And render him unlike the Good Supreme, 80

So that he little with its light is blanched,
 And to his dignity no more returns,
 Unless he fill up where transgression empties
 With righteous pains for criminal delights.
 Your nature when it sinned so utterly 85
 In its own seed, out of these dignities
 Even as out of Paradise was driven,
 Nor could itself recover, if thou notest
 With nicest subtilty, by any way,
 Except by passing one of these two fords : 90
 Either that God through clemency alone
 Had pardon granted, or that man himself
 Had satisfaction for his folly made.
 Fix now thine eye deep into the abyss
 Of the eternal counsel, to my speech 95
 As far as may be fastened steadfastly !
 Man in his limitations had not power
 To satisfy, not having power to sink
 In his humility obeying then,
 Far as he disobeying thought to rise ; 100
 And for this reason man has been from power
 Of satisfying by himself excluded.
 Therefore it God behoved in his own ways
 Man to restore unto his perfect life,
 I say in one, or else in both of them. 105
 But since the action of the doer is
 So much more grateful, as it more presents
 The goodness of the heart from which it issues,
 Goodness Divine, that doth imprint the world,
 Has been contented to proceed by each 110
 And all its ways to lift you up again ;
 Nor 'twixt the first day and the final night
 Such high and such magnificent proceeding
 By one or by the other was or shall be ;
 For God more bounteous was himself to give 115
 To make man able to uplift himself,

Than if he only of himself had pardoned ;
And all the other modes were insufficient
For justice, were it not the Son of God
Himself had humbled to become incarnate. 120
Now, to fill fully each desire of thine,
Return I to elucidate one place,
In order that thou there mayst see as I do.
Thou sayst : ' I see the air, I see the fire,
The water, and the earth, and all their mixtures 125
Come to corruption, and short while endure ;
And these things notwithstanding were created ;
Therefore if that which I have said were true,
' They should have been secure against corruption.
The Angels, brother, and the land sincere 130
In which thou art, created may be called
Just as they are in their entire existence ;
But all the elements which thou hast named,
And all those things which out of them are made,
By a created virtue are informed. 135
Created was the matter which they have ;
Created was the informing influence
Within these stars that round about them go.
The soul of every brute and of the plants
By its potential temperament attracts 140
The ray and motion of the holy lights ;
But your own life immediately inspires
Supreme Beneficence, and enamours it
So with herself, it evermore desires her.
And thou from this mayst argue furthermore 145
Your resurrection, if thou think again
How human flesh was fashioned at that time
When the first parents both of them were made."



CANTO VIII.

THE world used in its peril to believe
 That the fair Cypria delirious love
 Rayed out, in the third epicycle turning;
 Wherefore not only unto her paid honour
 Of sacrifices and of votive cry 5
 The ancient nations in the ancient error,
 But both Dione honoured they and Cupid,
 That as her mother, this one as her son,
 And said that he had sat in Dido's lap;
 And they from her, whence I beginning take, 10
 Took the denomination of the star
 That wooes the sun, now following, now in front.
 I was not ware of our ascending to it;
 But of our being in it gave full faith
 My Lady whom I saw more beauteous grow. 15
 And as within a flame a spark is seen,
 And as within a voice a voice discerned,
 When one is steadfast, and one comes and goes,
 Within that light beheld I other lamps
 Move in a circle, speeding more and less, 20
 Methinks in measure of their inward vision.
 From a cold cloud descended never winds,
 Or visible or not, so rapidly
 They would not laggard and impeded seem
 To any one who had those lights divine 25
 Seen come towards us, leaving the gyration
 Begun at first in the high Seraphim.
 And behind those that most in front appeared
 Sounded "*Osanna!*" so that never since
 To hear again was I without desire. 30
 Then unto us more nearly one approached,
 And it alone began: "We all are ready
 Unto thy pleasure, that thou joy in us.

We turn around with the celestial Princes,
One gyre and one gyration and one thirst, 35
To whom thou in the world of old didst say,
'*Ye who, intelligent, the third heaven are moving;*'
And are so full of love, to pleasure thee
A little quiet will not be less sweet."
After these eyes of mine themselves had offered 40
Unto my Lady reverently, and she
Content and certain of herself had made them,
Back to the light they turned, which so great promise
Made of itself, and "Say, who art thou?" was
My voice, imprinted with a great affection. 45
Oh how and how much I beheld it grow
With the new joy that superadded was
Unto its joys, as soon as I had spoken!
Thus changed, it said to me: "The world possessed me
Short time below; and, if it had been more, 50
Much evil will be which would not have been.
My gladness keepeth me concealed from thee,
Which rayeth round about me, and doth hide me
Like as a creature swathed in its own silk.
Much didst thou love me, and thou hadst good reason; 55
For had I been below, I should have shown thee
Somewhat beyond the foliage of my love.
That left-hand margin, which doth bathe itself
In Rhone, when it is mingled with the Sorgue,
Me for its lord awaited in due time, 60
And that horn of Ausonia, which is towned
With Bari, with Gaeta and Catona,
Whence Tronto and Verde in the sea disgorge.
Already flashed upon my brow the crown
Of that dominion which the Danube waters 65
After the German borders it abandons;
And beautiful Trinacria, that is murky
'Twixt Pachino and Peloro (on the gulf
Which greatest scath from Eurys doth receive),

Not through Typhœus, but through nascent sulphur, 70
 Would have awaited her own monarchs still,
 Through me from Charles descended and from
 Rudolph,
 If evil lordship, that exasperates ever
 The subject populations, had not moved
 Palermo to the outcry of 'Death ! death !' 75
 And if my brother could but this foresee,
 The greedy poverty of Catalonia
 Straight would he flee, that it might not molest him ;
 For verily 'tis needful to provide,
 Through him or other, so that on his bark 80
 Already freighted no more freight be placed.
 His nature, which from liberal covetous
 Descended, such a soldiery would need
 As should not care for hoarding in a chest."
 " Because I do believe the lofty joy 85
 Thy speech infuses into me, my Lord,
 Where every good thing doth begin and end
 Thou seest as I see it, the more grateful
 Is it to me ; and this too hold I dear,
 That gazing upon God thou dost discern it. 90
 Glad hast thou made me ; so make clear to me,
 Since speaking thou hast stirred me up to doubt,
 How from sweet seed can bitter issue forth."
 This I to him ; and he to me : " If I
 Can show to thee a truth, to what thou askest 95
 Thy face thou'lt hold as thou dost hold thy back.
 The Good which all the realm thou art ascending
 Turns and contents, maketh its providence
 To be a power within these bodies vast ;
 And not alone the natures are foreseen 100
 Within the mind that in itself is perfect,
 But they together with their preservation.
 For whatsoever thing this bow shoots forth
 Falls foreordained unto an end foreseen,

Even as a shaft directed to its mark. 103
If that were not, the heaven which thou dost walk
Would in such manner its effects produce,
That they no longer would be arts, but ruins.
This cannot be, if the Intelligences
That keep these stars in motion are not maimed, 110
And maimed the First, who hath not made them perfect.
Wilt thou this truth have clearer made to thee?"
And I: "Not so; for 'tis impossible
That nature tire, I see, in what is needful."
Whence he again: "Now say, would it be worse 115
For men on earth were they not citizens?"
"Yes," I replied; "and here I ask no reason."
"And can they be so, if below they live not
Diversely unto offices diverse?
No, if your master writeth well for you." 120
So came he with deductions to this point;
Then he concluded: "Therefore it behoves
The roots of your effects to be diverse.
Hence one is Solon born, another Xerxes,
Another Melchisedec, and another he 125
Who, flying through the air, his son did lose,
Revolving Nature, which a signet is
To mortal wax, doth practise well her art,
But not one inn distinguish from another;
Thence happens it that Esau differeth 130
In seed from Jacob; and Quirinus comes
From sire so vile that he is given to Mars.
A generated nature its own way
Would always make like its progenitors,
If Providence divine were not triumphant. 135
Now that which was behind thee is before thee;
But that thou know that I with thee am pleased,
With a corollary will I mantle thee.
Evermore nature, if it fortune find
Discordant to it, like each other seed 140

Out of its region, maketh evil thrift ;
 And if the world below would fix its mind
 On the foundation which is laid by nature,
 Pursuing that, 'twould have the people good.
 But you unto religion wrench aside
 Him who was born to gird him with the sword,
 And make a king of him who is for sermons ;
 Therefore your footsteps wander from the road."

145



CANTO IX.

BEAUTIFUL Clemence, after that thy Charles
 Had me enlightened, he narrated to me
 The treacheries his seed should undergo ;
 But said : " Be still and let the years roll round ; "
 So I can only say, that lamentation
 Legitimate shall follow on your wrongs.
 And of that holy light the life already
 Had to the Sun which fills it turned again,
 As to that good which for each thing sufficeth.
 Ah, souls deceived, and creatures impious,
 Who from such good do turn away your hearts,
 Directing upon vanity your foreheads !
 And now, behold, another of those splendours
 Approached me, and its will to pleasure me
 It signified by brightening outwardly.
 The eyes of Beatrice, that fastened were
 Upon me, as before, of dear assent
 To my desire assurance gave to me.
 " Ah, bring swift compensation to my wish,
 Thou blessed spirit," I said, " and give me proof
 That what I think in thee I can reflect ! "
 Whereat the light, that still was new to me,

5

10

15

20

Out of its depths, whence it before was singing,
As one delighted to do good, continued :
“ Within that region of the land depraved 25
Of Italy, that lies between Rialto
And fountain-heads of Brenta and of Piava,
Rises a hill, and mounts not very high,
Wherefrom descended formerly a torch
That made upon that region great assault. 30
Out of one root were born both I and it ;
Cunizza was I called, and here I shine
Because the splendour of this star o’ercame me.
But gladly to myself the cause I pardon
Of my allotment, and it does not grieve me ; 35
Which would perhaps seem strong unto your vulgar.
Of this so luculent and precious jewel,
Which of our heaven is nearest unto me,
Great fame remained ; and ere it die away
This hundredth year shall yet quintupled be. 40
See if man ought to make him excellent,
So that another life the first may leave !
And thus thinks not the present multitude
Shut in by Adige and Tagliamento,
Nor yet for being scourged is penitent. 45
But soon ’twill be that Padua in the marsh
Will change the water that Vicenza bathes,
Because the folk are stubborn against duty ;
And where the Sile and Cagnano join
One lordeth it, and goes with lofty head, 50
For catching whom e’en now the net is making.
Feltro moreover of her impious pastor
Shall weep the crime, which shall so monstrous be
That for the like none ever entered Malta.
Ample exceedingly would be the vat 55
That of the Ferrarese could hold the blood,
And weary who should weigh it ounce by ounce,
Of which this courteous priest shall make a gift

- To show himself a partisan ; and such gifts
Will to the living of the land conform. 60
- Above us there are mirrors, Thrones you call them,
From which shines out on us God Judicant,
So that this utterance seems good to us."
- Here it was silent, and it had the semblance
Of being turned elsewhither, by the wheel 65
On which it entered as it was before.
- The other joy, already known to me,
Became a thing transplendent in my sight,
As a fine ruby smitten by the sun.
- Through joy effulgence is acquired above, 70
As here a smile ; but down below, the shade
Outwardly darkens, as the mind is sad.
- "God seeth all things, and in Him, blest spirit,
Thy sight is," said I, "so that never will
Of his can possibly from thee be hidden ; 75
- Thy voice, then, that for ever makes the heavens
Glad, with the singing of those holy fires
Which of their six wings make themselves a cowl,
- Wherefore does it not satisfy my longings ?
Indeed, I would not wait thy questioning 80
If I in thee were as thou art in me."
- "The greatest of the valleys where the water
Expands itself," forthwith its words began,
"That sea excepted which the earth engarlands,
- Between discordant shores against the sun 85
Extends so far, that it meridian makes
Where it was wont before to make the horizon.
- I was a dweller on that valley's shore
'Twixt Ebro and Magra that with journey short
Doth from the Tuscan part the Genoese. 90
- With the same sunset and same sunrise nearly
Sit Buggia and the city whence I was,
That with its blood once made the harbour hot.
Folco that people called me unto whom

My name was known ; and now with me this heaven
Imprints itself, as I did once with it ; 96
For more the daughter of Belus never burned,
Offending both Sichæus and Creusa,
Than I, so long as it became my locks,
Nor yet that Rodophean, who deluded 100
Was by Demophoön, nor yet Alcides,
When Iole he in his heart had locked.
Yet here is no repenting, but we smile,
Not at the fault, which comes not back to mind,
But at the power which ordered and foresaw. 105
Here we behold the art that doth adorn
With such affection, and the good discover
Whereby the world above turns that below.
But that thou wholly satisfied mayst bear
Thy wishes hence which in this sphere are born, 110
Still farther to proceed behoveth me.
Thou fain wouldst know who is within this light
That here beside me thus is scintillating,
Even as a sunbeam in the limpid water.
Then know thou, that within there is at rest 115
Rahab, and being to our order joined
With her in its supremest grade 'tis sealed.
Into this heaven, where ends the shadowy cone
Cast by your world, before all other souls
First of Christ's Triumph was she taken up. 120
Full meet it was to leave her in some heaven,
Even as a palm of the high victory
Which he acquired with one palm and the other,
Because she favoured the first glorious deed
Of Joshua upon the Holy Land, 125
That little stirs the memory of the Pope.
Thy city, which an offshoot is of him
Who first upon his Maker turned his back,
And whose ambition is so sorely wept,
Brings forth and scatters the accursed flower 130

Which both the sheep and lambs hath led astray,
 Since it has turned the shepherd to a wolf.
 For this the Evangel and the mighty doctors
 Are derelict, and only the Decretals
 So studied that it shows upon their margins. 135
 On this are Pope and Cardinals intent ;
 Their meditations reach not Nazareth,
 There where his pinions Gabriel unfolded ;
 But Vatican and the other parts elect
 Of Rome, which have a cemetery been 140
 Unto the soldiery that followed Peter,
 Shall soon be free from the adulterer."



CANTO X.

LOOKING into his Son with all the Love
 Which each of them eternally breathes forth,
 The primal and unutterable Power
 Whate'er before the mind or eye revolves
 With so much order made, there can be none 5
 Who this beholds without enjoying it.
 Lift up then, Reader, to the lofty wheels
 With me thy vision straight unto that part
 Where the one motion on the other strikes,
 And there begin to contemplate with joy 10
 That Master's art, who in himself so loves it
 That never doth his eye depart therefrom.
 Behold how from that point goes branching off
 The oblique circle, which conveys the planets,
 To satisfy the world that calls upon them ; 15
 And if their pathway were not thus inflected,
 Much virtue in the heavens would be in vain,
 And almost every power below here dead.

If from the straight line distant more or less
Were the departure, much would wanting be 20
Above and underneath of mundane order.
Remain now, Reader, still upon thy bench,
In thought pursuing that which is foretasted,
If thou wouldst jocund be instead of weary.
I've set before thee ; henceforth feed thyself, 25
For to itself diverteth all my care
That theme whereof I have been made the scribe.
The greatest of the ministers of nature,
Who with the power of heaven the world imprints
And measures with his light the time for us, 30
With that part which above is called to mind
Conjoined, along the spirals was revolving,
Where each time earlier he presents himself ;
And I was with him ; but of the ascending
I was not conscious, saving as a man 35
Of a first thought is conscious ere it come ;
And Beatrice, she who is seen to pass
From good to better, and so suddenly
That not by time her action is expressed,
How lucent in herself must she have been ! 40
And what was in the sun, wherein I entered,
Apparent not by colour but by light,
I, though I call on genius, art, and practice,
Cannot so tell that it could be imagined ;
Believe one can, and let him long to see it. 45
And if our fantasies too lowly are
For altitude so great, it is no marvel,
Since o'er the sun was never eye could go.
Such in this place was the fourth family
Of the high Father, who for ever sates it, 50
Showing how he breathes forth and how begets.
And Beatrice began : " Give thanks, give thanks
Unto the Sun of Angels, who to this
Sensible one has raised thee by his grace ! "

Never was heart of mortal so disposed 55
To worship, nor to give itself to God
With all its gratitude was it so ready,
As at those words did I myself become ;
And all my love was so absorbed in Him,
That in oblivion Beatrice was eclipsed. 60
Nor this displeased her ; but she smiled at it
So that the splendour of her laughing eyes
My single mind on many things divided.
Lights many saw I, vivid and triumphant,
Make us a centre and themselves a circle, 65
More sweet in voice than luminous in aspect.
Thus girt about the daughter of Latona
We sometimes see, when pregnant is the air,
So that it holds the thread which makes her zone.
Within the court of Heaven, whence I return, 70
Are many jewels found, so fair and precious
They cannot be tran-ported from the realm ;
And of them was the singing of those lights.
Who takes not wings that he may fly up thither,
The tidings thence may from the dumb await ! 75
As soon as singing thus those burning suns
Had round about us whirled themselves three times,
Like unto stars neighbouring the steadfast poles,
Ladies they seemed, not from the dance released,
But who stop short, in silence listening 80
Till they have gathered the new melody.
And within one I heard beginning : " When
The radiance of grace, by which is kindled
True love, and which thereafter grows by loving,
Within thee multiplied is so resplendent 85
That it conducts thee upward by that stair,
Where without reascending none descends,
Who should deny the wine out of his vial
Unto thy thirst, in liberty were not
Except as water which descends not seaward. 90

Fain wouldst thou know with what plants is enflowered
This garland that encircles with delight
The Lady fair who makes thee strong for heaven.
Of the lambs was I of the holy flock
Which Dominic conducteth by a road 95
Where well one fattens if he strayeth not.
He who is nearest to me on the right
My brother and master was ; and he Albertus
Is of Cologne, I Thomas of Aquinum.
If thou of all the others wouldst be certain, 100
Follow behind my speaking with thy sight
Upward along the blessed garland turning.
That next effulgence issues from the smile
Of Gratian, who assisted both the courts
In such wise that it pleased in Paradise. 105
The other which near by adorns our choir
That Peter was who, e'en as the poor widow,
Offered his treasure unto Holy Church.
The fifth light, that among us is the fairest,
Breathes forth from such a love, that all the world 110
Below is greedy to learn tidings of it.
Within it is the lofty mind, where knowledge
So deep was put, that, if the true be true,
To see so much there never rose a second.
Thou seest next the lustre of that taper, 115
Which in the flesh below looked most within
The angelic nature and its ministry.
Within that other little light is smiling
The advocate of the Christian centuries,
Out of whose rhetoric Augustine was furnished. 120
Now if thou trainest thy mind's eye along
From light to light pursuant of my praise,
With thirst already of the eighth thou waitest.
By seeing every good therein exults
The sainted soul, which the fallacious world 125
Makes manifest to him who listeneth well ;

The body whence 'twas hunted forth is lying
 Down in Cieldauro, and from martyrdom
 And banishment it came unto this peace.
 See farther onward flame the burning breath 130
 Of Isidore, of Beda, and of Richard
 Who was in contemplation more than man.
 'This, whence to me returneth thy regard,
 The light is of a spirit unto whom
 In his grave meditations death seemed slow. 135
 It is the light eternal of Sigier,
 Who, reading lectures in the Street of Straw,
 Did syllogise invidious verities."
 Then, as a horologe that calleth us
 What time the Bride of God is rising up 140
 With matins to her Spouse that he may love her,
 Wherein one part the other draws and urges,
 Ting ! ting ! resounding with so sweet a note,
 That swells with love the spirit well disposed,
 Thus I beheld the glorious wheel move round, 145
 And render voice to voice, in modulation
 And sweetness that cannot be comprehended,
 Excepting there where joy is made eternal,



CANTO XI.

O THOU insensate care of mortal men,
 How inconclusive are the syllogisms
 That make thee beat thy wings in downward flight !
 One after laws and one to aphorisms
 Was going, and one following the priesthood, 5
 And one to reign by force or sophistry,
 And one in theft, and one in state affairs,
 One in the pleasures of the flesh involved

Wearied himself, one gave himself to ease ;
 When I, from all these things emancipate, 10
 With Beatrice above there in the Heavens
 With such exceeding glory was received !
 When each one had returned unto that point
 Within the circle where it was before,
 It stood as in a candlestick a candle ; 15
 And from within the effulgence which at first
 Had spoken unto me, I heard begin
 Smiling while it more luminous became :
 " Even as I am kindled in its ray,
 So, looking into the Eternal Light, 20
 The occasion of thy thoughts I apprehend.
 Thou doubtst, and wouldst have me to resift
 In language so extended and so open
 My speech, that to thy sense it may be plain,
 Where just before I said, ' where well one fattens,' 25
 And where I said, ' there never rose a second ;'
 And here 'tis needful we distinguish well.
 The Providence, which governeth the world
 With counsel, wherein all created vision
 Is vanquished ere it reach unto the bottom 30
 (So that towards her own Beloved might go
 The bride of Him who, uttering a loud cry,
 Espoused her with his consecrated blood,
 Self-confident and unto Him more faithful),
 Two Princes did ordain in her behoof, 35
 Which on this side and that might be her guide.
 The one was all seraphical in ardour ;
 The other by his wisdom upon earth
 A splendour was of light cherubical.
 One will I speak of, for of both is spoken 40
 In praising one, whichever may be taken,
 Because unto one end their labours were,
 Between Tupino and the stream that falls
 Down from the hill elect of blessed Ubald,

A fertile slope of lofty mountain hangs, 45
 From which Perugia feels the cold and heat
 Through Porta Sole, and behind it weep
 Gualdo and Nocera their grievous yoke.
 From out that slope, there where it breaketh most
 Its steepness, rose upon the world a sun 50
 As this one doth sometimes from out the Ganges ;
 Therefore let him who speaketh of that place,
 Say not Ascesi, for he would say little,
 But Orient, if he properly would speak.
 He was not yet far distant from his rising 55
 Before he had begun to make the earth
 Some comfort from his mighty virtue feel.
 For he in youth his father's wrath incurred
 For certain Dame, to whom, as unto death,
 The gate of pleasure no one doth unlock ; 60
 And was before his spiritual court
Et coram patre unto her united ;
 Then day by day more fervently he loved her.
 She, reft of her first husband, scorned, obscure,
 One thousand and one hundred years and more, 65
 Waited without a suitor till he came.
 Naught it availed to hear, that with Amyclas
 Found her unmoved at sounding of his voice
 He who struck terror into all the world ;
 Naught it availed being constant and undaunted, 70
 So that, when Mary still remained below,
 She mounted up with Christ upon the cross !
 But that too darkly I may not proceed,
 Francis and Poverty for these two lovers
 Take thou henceforward in my speech diffuse. 75
 Their concord and their joyous semblances,
 The love, the wonder, and the sweet regard,
 They made to be the cause of holy thoughts ;
 So much so that the venerable Bernard
 First bared his feet, and after so great peace 80

Ran, and, in running, thought himself too slow.
 O wealth unknown ! O veritable good !
 Giles bares his feet, and bares his feet Sylvester
 Behind the bridegroom, so doth please the bride !
 Then goes his way that father and that master, 85
 He and his Lady and that family
 Which now was girding on the humble halter ;
 Nor cowardice of heart weighed down his brow
 At being son of Peter Bernardone,
 Nor for appearing marvellously scorned ; 90
 But regally his hard determination
 To Innocent he opened, and from him
 Received the primal seal upon his Order.
 After the people mendicant increased
 Behind this man, whose admirable life 95
 Better in glory of the heavens were sung,
 Incoronated with a second crown
 Was through Honorius by the Eternal Spirit
 The holy purpose of this Archimandrite.
 And when he had, through thirst of martyrdom, 100
 In the proud presence of the Sultan preached
 Christ and the others who came after him,
 And, finding for conversion too unripe
 The folk, and not to tarry there in vain,
 Returned to fruit of the Italic grass, 105
 On the rude rock 'twixt Tiber and the Arno
 From Christ did he receive the final seal,
 Which during two whole years his members bore.
 When He, who chose him unto so much good,
 Was pleased to draw him up to the reward 110
 That he had merited by being lowly,
 Unto his friars, as to the rightful heirs,
 His most dear Lady did he recommend,
 And bade that they should love her faithfully ;
 And from her bosom the illustrious soul 115
 Wished to depart, returning to its realm,

And for its body wished no other bier.
 Think now what man was he, who was a fit
 Companion over the high seas to keep
 The bark of Peter to its proper bearings. 120
 And this man was our Patriarch ; hence whoever
 Doth follow him as he commands can see
 That he is laden with good merchandise.
 But for new pasturage his flock hath grown
 So greedy, that it is impossible 125
 They be not scattered over fields diverse ;
 And in proportion as his sheep remote
 And vagabond go farther off from him,
 More void of milk return they to the fold.
 Verily some there are that fear a hurt, 130
 And keep close to the shepherd ; but so few,
 That little cloth doth furnish forth their hoods.
 Now if my utterance be not indistinct,
 If thine own hearing hath attentive been,
 If thou recall to mind what I have said, 135
 In part contented shall thy wishes be ;
 For thou shalt see the plant that's chipped away,
 And the rebuke that lieth in the words,
 ' Where well one fattens, if he strayeth not.' "



CANTO XII.

SOON as the blessed flame had taken up
 The final word to give it utterance,
 Began the holy millstone to revolve,
 And in its gyre had not turned wholly round,
 Before another in a ring enclosed it, 5
 And motion joined to motion, song to song ;
 Song that as greatly doth transcend our Muses,

Our Sirens, in those dulcet clarions,
As primal splendour that which is reflected,
And as are spanned athwart a tender cloud 10
Two rainbows parallel and like in colour,
When Juno to her handmaid gives command
(The one without born of the one within,
Like to the speaking of that vagrant one
Whom love consumed as doth the sun the vapours), 15
And make the people here, through covenant
God set with Noah, presageful of the world
That shall no more be covered with a flood,
In such wise of those sempiternal roses
The garlands twain encompassed us about, 20
And thus the outer to the inner answered.
After the dance, and other grand rejoicings,
Both of the singing, and the flaming forth
Effulgence with effulgence blithe and tender,
Together, at once, with one volition stopped 25
(Even as the eyes, that, as volition moves them,
Must needs together shut and lift themselves),
Out of the heart of one of the new lights
There came a voice, that needle to the star
Made me appear in turning thitherward. 30
And it began : " The love that makes me fair
Draws me to speak about the other leader,
By whom so well is spoken here of mine.
"Tis right, where one is, to bring in the other,
That, as they were united in their warfare, 35
Together likewise may their glory shine.
The soldiery of Christ, which it had cost
So dear to arm again, behind the standard
Moved slow and doubtful and in numbers few,
When the Emperor who reigneth evermore 40
Provided for the host that was in peril,
Through grace alone and not that it was worthy ;
And, as was said, he to his Bride brought succour

With champions twain, at whose deed, at whose word
The straggling people were together drawn. 45
Within that region where the sweet west wind
Rises to open the new leaves, wherewith
Europe is seen to clothe herself afresh,
Not far off from the beating of the waves,
Behind which in his long career the sun 50
Sometimes conceals himself from every man,
Is situate the fortunate Calahorra,
Under protection of the mighty shield
In which the Lion subject is and sovereign.
Therein was born the amorous paramour 55
Of Christian Faith, the athlete consecrate,
Kind to his own and cruel to his foes ;
And when it was created was his mind
Replete with such a living energy,
That in his mother her it made prophetic. 60
As soon as the espousals were complete
Between him and the Faith at holy font,
Where they with mutual safety dowered each other,
The woman, who for him had given assent,
Saw in a dream the admirable fruit 65
That issue would from him and from his heirs ;
And that he might be construed as he was,
A spirit from this place went forth to name him
With His possessive whose he wholly was.
Dominic was he called ; and him I speak of 70
Even as of the husbandman whom Christ
Elected to his garden to assist him.
Envoy and servant sooth he seemed of Christ,
For the first love made manifest in him
Was the first counsel that was given by Christ. 75
Silent and wakeful many a time was he
Discovered by his nurse upon the ground,
As if he would have said, ' For this I came.'
O thou his father, Felix verily !

O thou his mother, verily Joanna, 80
 If this, interpreted, means as is said !
 Not for the world which people toil for now
 In following Ostiense and Taddeo,
 But through his longing after the true manna,
 He in short time became so great a teacher, 85
 That he began to go about the vineyard,
 Which fadeth soon, if faithless be the dresser ;
 And of the See (that once was more benignant
 Unto the righteous poor, not through itself,
 But him who sits there and degenerates), 90
 Not to dispense or two or three for six,
 Not any fortune of first vacancy,
Non decimas quæ sunt pauperum Dei,
 He asked for, but against the errant world
 Permission to do battle for the seed, 95
 Of which these four and twenty plants surround thee.
 Then with the doctrine and the will together,
 With office apostolical he moved,
 Like torrent which some lofty vein out-presses ;
 And in among the shoots heretical 100
 His impetus with greater fury smote,
 Wherever the resistance was the greatest.
 Of him were made thereafter divers runnels,
 Whereby the garden catholic is watered,
 So that more living its plantations stand. 105
 If such the one wheel of the Biga was,
 In which the Holy Church itself defended
 And in the field its civic battle won,
 Truly full manifest should be to thee
 The excellence of the other, unto whom 110
 Thomas so courteous was before my coming.
 But still the orbit, which the highest part
 Of its circumference made, is derelict,
 So that the mould is where was once the crust.
 His family, that had straight forward moved 115

With feet upon his footprints, are turned round
 So that they set the point upon the heel.
 And soon aware they will be of the harvest
 Of this bad husbandry, when shall the tares
 Complain the granary is taken from them. 120
 Yet say I, he who searcheth leaf by leaf
 Our volume through, would still some page discover
 Where he could read, 'I am as I am wont.'
 'Twill not be from Casal nor Acquasparta,
 From whence come such unto the written word 125
 That one avoids it, and the other narrows.
 Bonaventura of Bagnoregio's life
 Am I, who always in great offices
 Postponed considerations sinister.
 Here are Illuminato and Agostino, 130
 Who of the first barefooted beggars were
 That with the halter friends of God became.
 Hugh of Saint Victor is among them here,
 And Peter Mangiador, and Peter of Spain,
 Who down below in volumes twelve is shining ; 135
 Nathan the seer, and metropolitan
 Chrysostom, and Anselmus, and Donatus
 Who deigned to lay his hand to the first art ;
 Here is Rabanus, and beside me here
 Shines the Calabrian Abbot Joachim, 140
 He with the spirit of prophecy endowed.
 To celebrate so great a paladin
 Have moved me the impassioned courtesy
 Of Fra Tommaso, and his speech discreet ;
 And with me they have moved this company. 145

CANTO XIII.

LET him imagine, who would well conceive
 What now I saw, and let him while I speak
 Retain the image as a steadfast rock,
 The fifteen stars, that in their divers regions
 The sky enliven with a light so great 5
 That it transcends all clusters of the air ;
 Let him the Wain imagine unto which
 Our vault of heaven sufficeth night and day,
 So that in turning of its pole it fails not ;
 Let him the mouth imagine of the horn 10
 That in the point beginneth of the axis
 Round about which the primal wheel revolves,—
 To have fashioned of themselves two signs in heaven,
 Like unto that which Minos' daughter made,
 The moment when she felt the frost of death ; 15
 And one to have its rays within the other,
 And both to whirl themselves in such a manner
 That one should forward go, the other backward ;
 And he will have some shadowing forth of that
 True constellation and the double dance 20
 That circled round the point at which I was ;
 Because it is as much beyond our wont,
 As swifter than the motion of the Chiana
 Moveth the heaven that all the rest outspeeds.
 There sang they neither Bacchus, nor Apollo, 25
 But in the divine nature Persons three,
 And in one person the divine and human.
 The singing and the dance fulfilled their measure,
 And unto us those holy lights gave heed,
 Growing in happiness from care to care. 30
 Then broke the silence of those saints concordant
 The light in which the admirable life

Of God's own mendicant was told to me,
And said : " Now that one straw is trodden out,
Now that its seed is garnered up already, 35
Sweet love invites me to thresh out the other.
Into that bosom, thou believest, whence
Was drawn the rib to form the beauteous cheek
Whose taste to all the world is costing dear,
And into that which, by the lance transfixed, 40
Before and since, such satisfaction made
That it weighs down the balance of all sin,
Whate'er of light it has to human nature
Been lawful to possess, was all infused
By the same power that both of them created ; 45
And hence at what I said above dost wonder,
When I narrated that no second had
The good which in the fifth light is enclosed.
Now ope thine eyes to what I answer thee,
And thou shalt see thy creed and my discourse 50
Fit in the truth as centre in a circle.
That which can die, and that which dieth not,
Are nothing but the splendour of the idea
Which by his love our Lord brings into being ;
Because that living Light, which from its fount 55
Effulgent flows, so that it disunites not
From Him nor from the Love in them intrined,
Through its own goodness reunites its rays
In nine subsistences, as in a mirror,
Itself eternally remaining One. 60
Thence it descends to the last potencies,
Downward from act to act becoming such
That only brief contingencies it makes ;
And these contingencies I hold to be
Things generated, which the heaven produces 65
By its own motion, with seed and without.
Neither their wax, nor that which tempers it,
Remains immutable, and hence beneath

The ideal signet more and less shines through ;
 Therefore it happens, that the self-same tree 70
 After its kind bears worse and better fruit,
 And ye are born with characters diverse.
 If in perfection tempered were the wax,
 And were the heaven in its supremest virtue,
 The brilliance of the seal would all appear ; 75
 But nature gives it evermore deficient,
 In the like manner working as the artist,
 Who has the skill of art and hand that trembles.
 If then the fervent Love, the Vision clear,
 Of primal Virtue do dispose and seal, 80
 Perfection absolute is there acquired.
 Thus was of old the earth created worthy
 Of all and every animal perfection ;
 And thus the Virgin was impregnate made ;
 So that thine own opinion I commend, 85
 That human nature never yet has been,
 Nor will be, what it was in those two persons.
 Now if no farther forth I should proceed,
 ' Then in what way was he without a peer ?'
 Would be the first beginning of thy words. 90
 But, that may well appear what now appears not.
 Think who he was, and what occasion moved him
 To make request, when it was told him, ' Ask.'
 I've not so spoken that thou canst not see
 Clearly he was a king who asked for wisdom, 95
 That he might be sufficiently a king ;
 'Twas not to know the number in which are
 The motors here above, or if *necesse*
 With a contingent e'er *necesse* make,
Non si est dare primum motum esse, 100
 Or if in semicircle can be made
 Triangle so that it have no right angle.
 Whence, if thou notest this and what I said,
 A regal prudence is that peerless seeing

In which the shaft of my intention strikes. 105
And if on 'rose' thou turnest thy clear eyes,
Thou'lt see that it hath reference alone
To kings who're many, and the good are rare.
With this distinction take thou what I said,
And thus it can consist with thy belief 110
Of the first father and of our Delight.
And lead shall this be always to thy feet,
To make thee, like a weary man, move slowly
Both to the Yes and No thou seest not ;
For very low among the fools is he 115
Who affirms without distinction, or denies,
As well in one as in the other case ;
Because it happens that full often bends
Current opinion in the false direction,
And then the feelings bind the intellect. 120
Far more than uselessly he leaves the shore
(Since he returneth not the same he went),
Who fishes for the truth, and hath no skill ;
And in the world proofs manifest thereof
Parmenides, Melissus, Brissus are, 125
And many who went on and knew not whither ;
Thus did Sabellius, Arius, and those fools
Who have been even as swords unto the Scriptures
In rendering distorted their straight faces.
Nor yet shall people be too confident 130
In judging, even as he is who doth count
The corn in field or ever it be ripe.
For I have seen all winter long the thorn
First show itself intractable and fierce,
And after bear the rose upon its top ; 135
And I have seen a ship direct and swift
Run o'er the sea throughout its course entire,
To perish at the harbour's mouth at last.
Let not Dame Bertha nor Ser Martin think,
Seeing one steal, another offering make, 140

To see them in the arbitrament divine ;
 For one may rise, and fall the other may."



CANTO XIV.

FROM centre unto rim, from rim to centre,
 In a round vase the water moves itself,
 As from without 'tis struck or from within.
 Into my mind upon a sudden dropped
 What I am saying, at the moment when 5
 Silent became the glorious life of Thomas,
 Because of the resemblance that was born
 Of his discourse and that of Beatrice,
 Whom, after him, it pleased thus to begin :
 " This man has need (and does not tell you so, 10
 Nor with the voice, nor even in his thought)
 Of going to the root of one truth more.
 Declare unto him if the light wherewith
 Blossoms your substance shall remain with you
 Eternally the same that it is now ; 15
 And if it do remain, say in what manner,
 After ye are again made visible,
 It can be that it injure not your sight."
 As by a greater gladness urged and drawn
 They who are dancing in a ring sometimes 20
 Uplift their voices and their motions quicken ;
 So, at that orison devout and prompt,
 The holy circles a new joy displayed
 In their revolving and their wondrous song.
 Whoso lamenteth him that here we die 25
 That we may live above, hath never there
 Seen the refreshment of the eternal rain.
 The One and Two and Three who ever liveth,
 (59)

And reigneth ever in Three and Two and One,
Not circumscribed and all things circumscribing, 30
Three several times was chanted by each one
Among those spirits, with such melody
That for all merit it were just reward ;
And, in the lustre most divine of all
The lesser ring, I heard a modest voice, 35
Such as perhaps the Angel's was to Mary,
Answer : " As long as the festivity
Of Paradise shall be, so long our love
Shall radiate round about us such a vesture.
Its brightness is proportioned to the ardour, 40
The ardour to the vision ; and the vision
Equals what grace it has above its worth.
When, glorious and sanctified, our flesh
Is reassumed, then shall our persons be
More pleasing by their being all complete ; 45
For will increase whate'er bestows on us
Of light gratuitous the Good Supreme,
Light which enables us to look on Him ;
Therefore the vision must perforce increase,
Increase the ardour which from that is kindled, 50
Increase the radiance which from this proceeds.
But even as a coal that sends forth flame,
And by its vivid whiteness overpowers it
So that its own appearance it maintains,
Thus the effulgence that surrounds us now 55
Shall be o'erpowered in aspect by the flesh,
Which still to-day the earth doth cover up ;
Nor can so great a splendour weary us,
For strong will be the organs of the body
To everything which hath the power to please us." 60
So sudden and alert appeared to me
Both one and the other choir to say Amen,
That well they showed desire for their dead bodies ;
Nor sole for them perhaps, but for the mothers,

The fathers, and the rest who had been dear 63
Or ever they became eternal flames.
And lo ! all round about of equal brightness
Arose a lustre over what was there,
Like an horizon that is clearing up,
And as at rise of early eve begin 70
Along the welkin new appearances,
So that the sight seems real and unreal,
It seemed to me that new subsistences
Began there to be seen, and make a circle
Outside the other two circumferences. 75
O very sparkling of the Holy Spirit,
How sudden and incandescent it became
Unto mine eyes, that vanquished bore it not !
But Beatrice so beautiful and smiling
Appeared to me, that with the other sights 80
That followed not my memory I must leave her.
Then to uplift themselves mine eyes resumed
The power, and I beheld myself translated
To higher salvation with my Lady only.
Well was I ware that I was more uplifted 85
By the enkindled smiling of the star,
That seemed to me more ruddy than its wont.
With all my heart, and in that dialect
Which is the same in all, such holocaust
To God I made as the new grace beseemed ; 90
And not yet from my bosom was exhausted
The ardour of sacrifice, before I knew
This offering was accepted and auspicious ;
For with so great a lustre and so red
Splendours appeared to me in twofold rays, 95
I said : " O Helios, who dost so adorn them ! "
Even as distinct with less and greater lights
Glimmers between the two poles of the world
The Galaxy that maketh wise men doubt,
Thus constellated in the depths of Mars, 100

Those rays described the venerable sign
That quadrants joining in a circle make.
Here doth my memory overcome my genius ;
For on that cross as levin gleamed forth Christ,
So that I cannot find ensample worthy ; 105
But he who takes his cross and follows Christ
Again will pardon me what I omit,
Seeing in that aurora lighten Christ.
From horn to horn, and 'twixt the top and base,
Lights were in motion, brightly scintillating 110
As they together met and passed each other ;
Thus level and aslant and swift and slow
We here behold, renewing still the sight,
The particles of bodies long and short,
Across the sunbeam move, wherewith is listed 115
Sometimes the shade, which for their own defence
People with cunning and with art contrive.
And as a lute and harp, accordant strung
With many strings, a dulcet tinkling make
To him by whom the notes are not distinguished, 120
So from the lights that there to me appeared
Upgathered through the cross a melody,
Which rapt me, not distinguishing the hymn.
Well was I ware it was of lofty laud,
Because there came to me, " Arise and conquer ! " 125
As unto him who hears and comprehends not.
So much enamoured I became therewith,
That until then there was not anything
That e'er had fettered me with such sweet bonds.
Perhaps my word appears somewhat too bold, 130
Postponing the delight of those fair eyes,
Into which gazing my desire hath rest ;
But who bethinks him that the living seals
Of every beauty grow in power ascending,
And that I there had not turned round to those, 135
Can me excuse, if I myself accuse

To excuse myself, and see that I speak truly :
 For here the holy joy is not disclosed,
 Because it grows, ascending, more sincere.



CANTO XV.

A WILL benign, in which reveals itself
 Ever the love that righteously inspires,
 As in the iniquitous, cupidity,
 Silence imposed upon that dulcet lyre,
 And quieted the consecrated chords, 5
 That Heaven's right hand doth tighten and relax.
 How unto just entreaties shall be deaf
 Those substances, which, to give me desire
 Of praying them, with one accord grew silent ?
 'Tis well that without end he should lament, 10
 Who for the love of thing that doth not last
 Eternally despoils him of that love !
 As through the pure and tranquil evening air
 There shoots from time to time a sudden fire,
 Moving the eyes that steadfast were before, 15
 And seems to be a star that changeth place,
 Except that in the part where it is kindled
 Nothing is missed, and this endureth little ;
 So from the horn that to the right extends
 Unto that cross's foot there ran a star 20
 Out of the constellation shining there ;
 Nor was the gem dissevered from its ribbon
 But down the radiant fillet ran along,
 So that fire seemed it behind alabaster.
 Thus piteous did Anchises' shade reach forward, 25
 If any faith our greatest Muse deserve,
 When in Elysium he his son perceived.

*" O sanguis meus, O super infusa
 Gratia Dei, sicut tibi, cui
 Bis unquam Cæli janua reclusa ?"* 30

Thus that effulgence ; whence I gave it heed ;
 Then round unto my Lady turned my sight,
 And on this side and that was stupefied ;
 For in her eyes was burning such a smile
 That with mine own methought I touched the bottom
 Both of my grace and of my Paradise ! 36

Then, pleasant to the hearing and the sight,
 The spirit joined to its beginning things
 I understood not, so profound it spake ;
 Nor did it hide itself from me by choice, 40
 But by necessity ; for its conception
 Above the mark of mortals set itself.
 And when the bow of burning sympathy
 Was so far slackened, that its speech descended
 Towards the mark of our intelligence, 45

The first thing that was understood by me
 Was, " Benedight be Thou, O Trine and One,
 Who hast unto my seed so courteous been !"
 And it continued : " Hunger long and grateful,
 Drawn from the reading of the mighty volume 50
 Wherein is never changed the white or dark,
 Thou hast appeased, my son, within this light
 In which I speak to thee, by grace of her
 Who to this lofty flight with plumage clothed thee.
 Thou thinkest that to me thy thought doth pass 55
 From Him who is the first, as from the unit,
 If that be known, ray out the five and six ;
 And therefore who I am thou askest not,
 And why I seem more joyous unto thee
 Than any other of this gladsome crowd. 60

Thou think'st the truth ; because the small and great
 Of this existence look into the mirror
 Wherein, before thou think'st, thy thought thou showest.

But that the sacred love, in which I watch
 With sight perpetual, and which makes me thirst 65
 With sweet desire, may better be fulfilled,
 Now let thy voice secure and frank and glad
 Proclaim the wishes, the desire proclaim,
 To which my answer is decreed already."
 To Beatrice I turned me, and she heard 70
 Before I spake, and smiled to me a sign,
 That made the wings of my desire increase ;
 Then in this wise began I : " Love and knowledge,
 When on you dawned the first Equality,
 Of the same weight for each of you became ; 75
 For in the Sun, which lighted you and burned
 With heat and radiance, they so equal are,
 That all similitudes are insufficient.
 But among mortals will and argument,
 For reason that to you is manifest, 80
 Diversely feathered in their pinions are.
 Whence I, who mortal am, feel in myself
 This inequality ; so give not thanks,
 Save in my heart, for this paternal welcome.
 Truly do I entreat thee, living topaz ! 85
 Set in this precious jewel as a gem,
 That thou wilt satisfy me with thy name."
 " O leaf of mine, in whom I pleasure took
 E'en while awaiting, I was thine own root !"
 Such a beginning he in answer made me. 90
 Then said to me : " That one from whom is named
 Thy race, and who a hundred years and more
 Has circled round the mount on the first cornice,
 A son of mine and thy great-grandsire was ;
 Well it behoves thee that the long fatigue 95
 Thou shouldst for him make shorter with thy works.
 Florence, within the ancient boundary
 From which she taketh still her tierce and nones,
 Abode in quiet, temperate and chaste.

- No golden chain she had, nor coronal, 100
Nor ladies shod with sandal shoon, nor girdle
That caught the eye more than the person did.
Not yet the daughter at her birth struck fear
Into the father, for the time and dower
Did not o'errun this side or that the measure. 105
No houses had she void of families,
Not yet had thither come Sardanapalus
To show what in a chamber can be done ;
Not yet surpassed had Montemalo been
By your Uccellatojo, which surpassed 110
Shall in its downfall be as in its rise.
Bellincion Berti saw I go begirt
With leather and with bone, and from the mirror
His dame depart without a painted face ;
And him of Nerli saw, and him of Vecchio, 115
Contented with their simple suits of buff,
And with the spindle and the flax their dames.
O fortunate women ! and each one was certain
Of her own burial-place, and none as yet
For sake of France was in her bed deserted. 120
One o'er the cradle kept her studious watch,
And in her lullaby the language used
That first delights the fathers and the mothers ;
Another, drawing tresses from her distaff,
Told o'er among her family the tales 125
Of Trojans and of Fesole and Rome.
As great a marvel then would have been held
A Lapo Salterello, a Cianghella,
As Cincinnatus or Cornelia now.
To such a quiet, such a beautiful 130
Life of the citizen, to such a safe
Community, and to so sweet an inn,
Did Mary give me, with loud cries invoked,
And in your ancient Baptistery at once
Christian and Cacciaguida I became. 135

Moronto was my brother, and Eliseo ;
 From Val di Pado came to me my wife,
 And from that place thy surname was derived.
 I followed afterward the Emperor Conrad,
 And he begirt me of his chivalry, 140
 So much I pleased him with my noble deeds.
 I followed in his train against that law's
 Iniquity, whose people doth usurp
 Your just possession, through your Pastor's fault.
 There by that execrable race was I 145
 Released from bonds of the fallacious world,
 The love of which defileth many souls,
 And came from martyrdom unto this peace."



CANTO XVI.

O THOU our poor nobility of blood,
 If thou dost make the people glory in thee
 Down here where our affection languisheth,
 A marvellous thing it ne'er will be to me ;
 For there where appetite is not perverted, 5
 I say in Heaven, of thee I made a boast !
 Truly thou art a cloak that quickly shortens,
 So that unless we piece thee day by day
 Time goeth round about thee with his shears !
 With *You*, which Rome was first to tolerate 10
 (Wherein her family less perseveres),
 Yet once again my words beginning made ;
 Whence Beatrice, who stood somewhat apart,
 Smiling, appeared like unto her who coughed
 At the first failing writ of Guenever. 15
 And I began : " You are my ancestor,
 You give to me all hardihood to speak,

You lift me so that I am more than I.
So many rivulets with gladness fill
My mind, that of itself it makes a joy 20
Because it can endure this and not burst.
Then tell me, my beloved root ancestral,
Who were your ancestors, and what the years
That in your boyhood chronicled themselves?
Tell me about the sheepfold of Saint John, 25
How large it was, and who the people were
Within it worthy of the highest seats."
As at the blowing of the winds a coal
Quickens to flame, so I beheld that light
Become resplendent at my blandishments. 30
And as unto mine eyes it grew more fair,
With voice more sweet and tender, but not in
This modern dialect, it said to me :
" From uttering of the *Ave*, till the birth
In which my mother, who is now a saint, 35
Of me was lightened who had been her burden,
Unto its Lion had this fire returned
Five hundred fifty times and thirty more,
To rekindle itself beneath his paw.
My ancestors and I our birthplace had 40
Where first is found the last ward of the city
By him who runneth in your annual game.
Suffice it of my elders to hear this ;
But who they were, and whence they thither came,
Silence is more considerate than speech. 45
All those who at that time were there between
Mars and the Baptist, fit for bearing arms,
Were a fifth part of those who now are living ;
But the community, that now is mixed
With Campi and Certaldo and Figghine, 50
Pure in the lowest artisan was seen.
Oh how much better 'twere to have as neighbours
The folk of whom I speak, and at Galluzzo

And at Trespiano have your boundary,
Than have them in the town, and bear the stench 55
Of Aguglione's churl, and him of Signa
Who hath sharp eyes for trickery already.
Had not the folk, which most of all the world
Degenerates, been a step-dame unto Cæsar,
But as a mother to her son benignant, 60
Some who turn Florentines, and trade and discount,
Would have gone back again to Simifonte
There where their grandsires went about as beggars.
At Montemurlo still would be the Counts,
The Cerchi in the parish of Acone, 65
Perhaps in Valdiguevie the Buondelmonti.
Ever the intermingling of the people
Has been the source of malady in cities,
As in the body food it surfeits on ;
And a blind bull more headlong plunges down 70
Than a blind lamb ; and very often cuts
Better and more a single sword than five.
If Luni thou regard, and Urbisaglia,
How they have passed away, and how are passing
Chiusi and Sinigaglia after them, 75
To hear how races waste themselves away,
Will seem to thee no novel thing nor hard,
Seeing that even cities have an end.
All things of yours have their mortality,
Even as yourselves ; but it is hidden in some 80
That a long while endure, and lives are short ;
And as the turning of the lunar heaven
Covers and bares the shores without a pause,
In the like manner fortune doth with Florence.
Therefore should not appear a marvellous thing 85
What I shall say of the great Florentines
Of whom the fame is hidden in the Past.
I saw the Ughi, saw the Catellini,
Filippi, Greci, Ormanni, and Alberichi,

Even in their fall illustrious citizens ; 90
 And saw, as mighty as they ancient were,
 With him of La Sannella him of Arca,
 And Soldanier, Ardinghi, and Bostichi.
 Near to the gate that is at present laden
 With a new felony of so much weight 95
 That soon it shall be jetsam from the bark,
 The Ravignani were, from whom descended
 The County Guido, and whoe'er the name
 Of the great Bellincione since hath taken.
 He of La Pressa knew the art of ruling 100
 Already, and already Galigajo
 Had hilt and pommel gilded in his house.
 Mighty already was the Column Vair,
 Sacchetti, Giuochi, Fifant, and Barucci,
 And Galli, and they who for the bushel blush. 105
 The stock from which were the Calfucci born
 Was great already, and already chosen
 To curule chairs the Sizii and Arrigucci.
 Oh how beheld I those who are undone
 By their own pride ! and how the Balls of Gold 110
 Florence enflowered in all their mighty deeds !
 So likewise did the ancestors of those
 Who evermore, when vacant is your church,
 Fatten by staying in consistory.
 The insolent race, that like a dragon follows 115
 Whoever flees, and unto him that shows
 His teeth or purse is gentle as a lamb,
 Already rising was, but from low people ;
 So that it pleased not Ubertain Donato
 That his wife's father should make him their kin. 120
 Already had Caponsacco to the Market
 From Fesole descended, and already
 Giuda and Infangato were good burghers.
 I'll tell a thing incredible, but true ;
 One entered the small circuit by a gate 125

Which from the Della Pera took its name !
Each one that bears the beautiful escutcheon
Of the great baron whose renown and name
The festival of 'Thomas keepeth fresh,
Knighthood and privilege from him received ; 130
Though with the populace unites himself
To-day the man who linds it with a border.
Already were Gualterotti and Importuni ;
And still more quiet would the Borgo be
If with new neighbours it remained unfed. 135
The house from which is born your lamentation,
Through just disdain that death among you brought
And put an end unto your joyous life,
Was honoured in itself and its companions.
O Buondelmonte, how in evil hour 140
Thou fled'st the bridal at another's promptings !
Many would be rejoicing who are sad,
If God had thee surrendered to the Ema
The first time that thou camest to the city.
But it behoved the mutilated stone 145
Which guards the bridge, that Florence should provide
A victim in her latest hour of peace.
With all these families, and others with them,
Florence beheld I in so great repose,
That no occasion had she whence to weep ; 150
With all these families beheld so just
And glorious her people, that the lily
Never upon the spear was placed reversed,
Nor by division was vermilion made."

CANTO XVII.

As came to Clymene, to be made certain
Of that which he had heard against himself,
He who makes fathers chary still to children,
Even such was I, and such was I perceived
By Beatrice and by the holy light 5
That first on my account had changed its place.
Therefore my Lady said to me : " Send forth
The flame of thy desire, so that it issue
Imprinted well with the internal stamp ;
Not that our knowledge may be greater made 10
By speech of thine, but to accustom thee
To tell thy thirst, that we may give thee drink."
" O my beloved tree (that so dost lift thee,
That even as minds terrestrial perceive
No triangle containeth two obtuse, 15
So thou beholdest the contingent things
Ere in themselves they are, fixing thine eyes
Upon the point in which all times are present),
While I was with Virgilius conjoined
Upon the mountain that the souls doth heal, 20
And when descending into the dead world,
Were spoken to me of my future life
Some grievous words ; although I feel myself
In sooth foursquare against the blows of chance.
On this account my wish would be content 25
To hear what fortune is approaching me,
Because foreseen an arrow comes more slowly."
Thus did I say unto that selfsame light
That unto me had spoken before ; and even
As Beatrice willed was my own will confessed, 30
Not in vague phrase, in which the foolish folk
Ensnared themselves of old, ere yet was slain

The Lamb of God who taketh sins away,
But with clear words and unambiguous
Language responded that paternal love, 35
Hid and revealed by its own proper smile :
" Contingency, that outside of the volume
Of your materiality extends not,
Is all depicted in the eternal aspect.
Necessity however thence it takes not, 40
Except as from the eye, in which 'tis mirrored,
A ship that with the current down descends.
From thence, e'en as there cometh to the ear
Sweet harmony from an organ, comes in sight
To me the time that is preparing for thee. 45
As forth from Athens went Hippolytus,
By reason of his step-dame false and cruel,
So thou from Florence must perforce depart.
Already this is willed, and this is sought for ;
And soon it shall be done by him who thinks it, 50
Where every day the Christ is bought and sold.
The blame shall follow the offended party
In outcry as is usual ; but the vengeance
Shall witness to the truth that doth dispense it.
Thou shalt abandon everything beloved 55
Most tenderly, and this the arrow is
Which first the bow of banishment shoots forth.
Thou shalt have proof how savoureth of salt
The bread of others, and how hard a road
The going down and up another's stairs. 60
And that which most shall weigh upon thy shoulders
Will be the bad and foolish company
With which into this valley thou shalt fall ;
For all ingrate, all mad and impious
Will they become against thee ; but soon after 65
They, and not thou, shall have the forehead scarlet.
Of their bestiality their own proceedings
Shall furnish proof ; so 'twill be well for thee

A party to have made thee by thyself.
Thine earliest refuge and thine earliest inn 70
Shall be the mighty Lombard's courtesy,
Who on the Ladder bears the holy bird,
Who such benign regard shall have for thee
That 'twixt you twain, in doing and in asking,
That shall be first which is with others last. 75
Him shalt thou see, him who was so impressed
At his nativity by this strong star,
That notable shall his achievements be.
Not yet the people are aware of him
Through his young age, since only nine years yet 80
Around about him have these wheels revolved.
But ere the Gascon cheat the noble Henry,
Some sparkles of his virtue shall appear
In caring not for silver nor for toil.
So recognised shall his magnificence 85
Become hereafter, that his enenies
Will not have power to keep mute tongues about it.
On him rely, and on his benefits;
By him shall many people be transformed,
Changing condition rich and mendicant; 90
And written in thy mind thou hence shalt bear
Of him, but shalt not say it"—and things he said
Incredible to those who shall be present.
Then added: "Son, these are the commentaries
On what was said to thee; behold the snares 95
That are concealed behind few revolutions;
Yet would I not thy neighbours thou shouldst envy,
Because thy life into the future reaches
Beyond the punishment of their perfidies."
When by its silence showed that sainted soul 100
That it had finished putting in the woof
Into that web which I had given it warped,
Began I, even as he who yearneth after,
Being in doubt, some counsel from a person 105

Who seeth, and uprightly wills, and loves : 103
 " Well see I, father mine, how spurreth on
 The time towards me such a blow to deal me
 As heaviest is to him who most gives way.
 Therefore with foresight it is well I arm me,
 That, if the dearest place be taken from me, 110
 I may not lose the others by my songs.
 Down through the world of infinite bitterness,
 And o'er the mountain, from whose beauteous summit
 The eyes of my own Lady lifted me,
 And afterward through heaven from light to light, 115
 I have learned that which, if I tell again,
 Will be to many a savour of strong acid.
 And if I am a timid friend to truth,
 I fear lest I may lose my life with those
 Who will hereafter 'call this time the olden." 120
 The light in which was smiling my own treasure
 Which there I had discovered, flashed at first
 As in the sunshine doth a golden mirror ;
 Then made reply : " A conscience overcast
 Or with its own or with another's shame, 125
 Will taste forsooth the tartness of thy word ;
 But ne'ertheless, all falsehood laid aside,
 Make manifest thy vision utterly,
 And let them scratch wherever is the itch ;
 For if thine utterance shall offensive be 130
 At the first taste, a vital nutriment
 'Twill leave thereafter, when it is digested.
 This cry of thine shall do as doth the wind,
 Which smiteth most the most exalted summits,
 And that is no slight argument of honour. 135
 Therefore are shown to thee within these wheels,
 Upon the mount and in the dolorous valley,
 Only the souls that unto fame are known ;
 Because the spirit of the hearer rests not,
 Nor doth confirm its faith by an example 140

Which has the root of it unknown and hidden,
Or other reason that is not apparent."



CANTO XVIII.

Now was alone rejoicing in its word
That soul beatified, and I was tasting
My own, the bitter tempering with the sweet,
And the Lady who to God was leading me
Said: "Change thy thought; consider that I am 5
Near unto Him who every wrong disburdens."
Unto the loving accents of my comfort
I turned me round, and then what love I saw
Within those holy eyes I here relinquish;
Not only that my language I distrust, 10
But that my mind cannot return so far
Above itself, unless another guide it.
Thus much upon that point can I repeat,
That, her again beholding, my affection
From every other longing was released. 15
While the eternal pleasure, which direct
Rayed upon Beatrice, from her fair face
Contented me with its reflected aspect,
Conquering me with the radiance of a smile,
She said to me, "Turn thee about and listen; 20
Not in mine eyes alone is Paradise."
Even as sometimes here do we behold
The affection in the look, if it be such
That all the soul is rapt away by it,
So, by the flaming of the effulgence holy 25
To which I turned, I recognised therein
The wish of speaking to me somewhat farther.
And it began: "In this fifth resting-place
Upon the tree that liveth by its top,

And aye bears fruit, and never loseth leaf, 30
Are blessed spirits that below, ere yet
They came to Heaven, were of such great renown
That every Muse therewith would affluent be.
Therefore look thou upon the cross's horns ;
He whom I now shall name will there enact 35
What doth within a cloud its own swift fire."
I saw athwart the Cross a splendour drawn
By naming Joshua, even as he did it,
Nor noted I the word before the deed ;
And at the name of the great Maccabee 40
I saw another move itself revolving,
And gladness was the whip unto that top.
Likewise for Charlemagne and for Orlando,
Two of them my regard attentive followed
As followeth the eye its falcon flying. 45
Guglielmo afterward, and Renouard,
And the Duke Godfrey, did attract my sight
Along upon that Cross, and Robert Guiscard.
Then, moved and mingled with the other lights,
The soul that had addressed me showed how great 50
An artist 'twas among the heavenly singers.
To my right side I turned myself around,
My duty to behold in Beatrice
Either by words or gesture signified ;
And so translucent I beheld her eyes, 55
So full of pleasure, that her countenance
Surpassed its other and its latest wont.
And as, by feeling greater delectation,
A man in doing good from day to day
Becomes aware his virtue is increasing, 60
So I became aware that my gyration
With heaven together had increased its arc,
That miracle beholding more adorned.
And such as is the change, in little lapse
Of time, in a pale woman, when her face 65

Is from the load of bashfulness unladen,
 Such was it in mine eyes, when I had turned,
 Caused by the whiteness of the temperate star,
 The sixth, which to itself had gathered me.
 Within that Jovial torch did I behold 70
 The sparkling of the love which was therein
 Delineate our language to mine eyes.
 And even as birds uprisen from the shore,
 As in congratulation o'er their food,
 Make squadrons of themselves, now round, now long,
 So from within those lights the holy creatures 76
 Sang flying to and fro, and in their figures
 Made of themselves now D, now I, now L.
 First singing they to their own music moved ;
 Then one becoming of these characters, 80
 A little while they rested and were silent.
 O divine Pegasea, thou who genius
 Dost glorious make, and render it long-lived,
 And this through thee the cities and the kingdoms,
 Illume me with thyself, that I may bring 85
 Their figures out as I have them conceived !
 Apparent be thy power in these brief verses !
 Themselves then they displayed in five times seven
 Vowels and consonants ; and I observed
 The parts as they seemed spoken unto me. 90
Diligite justitiam, these were
 First verb and noun of all that was depicted ;
Qui judicatis terram were the last.
 Thereafter in the M of the fifth word
 Remained they so arranged, that Jupiter 95
 Seemed to be silver there with gold inlaid.
 And other lights I saw descend where was
 The summit of the M, and pause there singing
 The good, I think, that draws them to itself.
 Then, as in striking upon burning logs 100
 Upward there fly innumerable sparks,

Whence fools are wont to look for auguries,
More than a thousand lights seemed thence to rise,
And to ascend, some more, and others less,
Even as the Sun that lights them had allotted ; 105
And, each one being quiet in its place,
The head and neck beheld I of an eagle
Delineated by that inlaid fire.
He who there paints has none to be his guide ;
But Himself guides ; and is from Him remembered 110
That virtue which is form unto the nest.
The other beatitude, that contented seemed
At first to bloom a lily on the M,
By a slight motion followed out the imprint.
O gentle star ! what and how many gems 115
Did demonstrate to me, that all our justice
Effect is of that heaven which thou ingemmest ;
Wherefore I pray the Mind, in which begin
Thy motion and thy virtue, to regard
Whence comes the smoke that vitiates thy rays ; 120
So that a second time it now be wroth
With buying and with selling in the temple
Whose walls were built with signs and martyrdoms !
O soldiery of heaven, whom I contemplate,
Implore for those who are upon the earth 125
All gone astray after the bad example !
Once 'twas the custom to make war with swords ;
But now 'tis made by taking here and there
The bread the pitying Father shuts from none.
Yet thou, who writest but to cancel, think 130
That Peter and that Paul, who for this vineyard
Which thou art spoiling died, are still alive !
Well canst thou say : " So steadfast my desire
Is unto him who willed to live alone,
And for a dance was led to martyrdom, 135
That I know not the Fisherman nor Paul."

CANTO XIX.

APPEARED before me with its wings outspread
 The beautiful image that in sweet fruition
 Made jubilant the interwoven souls ;
 Appeared a little ruby each, wherein
 Ray of the sun was burning so enkindled 5
 That each into mine eyes refracted it.
 And what it now behoves me to retrace
 Nor voice has e'er reported, nor ink written,
 Nor was by fantasy e'er comprehended ;
 For speak I saw, and likewise heard, the beak, 10
 And utter with its voice both *I* and *My*,
 When in conception it was *We* and *Our*.
 And it began : " Being just and merciful
 Am I exalted here unto that glory
 Which cannot be exceeded by desire ; 15
 And upon earth I left my memory
 Such, that the evil-minded people there
 Commend it, but continue not the story."
 So doth a single heat from many embers
 Make itself felt, even as from many loves 20
 Issued a single sound from out that image.
 Whence I thereafter : " O perpetual flowers
 Of the eternal joy, that only one
 Make me perceive your odours manifold,
 Exhaling, break within me the great fast 25
 Which a long season has in hunger held me,
 Not finding for it any food on earth.
 Well do I know, that if in heaven its mirror
 Justice Divine another realm doth make,
 Yours apprehends it not through any veil. 30
 You know how I attentively address me
 To listen ; and you know what is the doubt
 That is in me so very old a fast."

Even as a falcon, issuing from his hood,
Doth move his head, and with his wings applaud him, 35
Showing desire, and making himself fine,
Saw I become that standard, which of lauds
Was interwoven of the grace divine,
With such songs as he knows who there rejoices.
Then it began: "He who a compass turned 40
On the world's outer verge, and who within it
Devised so much occult and manifest,
Could not the impress of his power so make
On all the universe, as that his Word 45
Should not remain in infinite excess.
And this makes certain that the first proud being,
Who was the paragon of every creature,
By not awaiting light fell immature.
And hence appears it, that each minor nature 50
Is scant receptacle unto that good
Which has no end, and by itself is measured.
In consequence our vision, which perforce
Must be some ray of that intelligence
With which all things whatever are replete,
Cannot in its own nature be so potent, 55
That it shall not its origin discern
Far beyond that which is apparent to it.
Therefore into the justice sempiternal
The power of vision that your world receives,
As eye into the ocean, penetrates; 60
Which, though it see the bottom near the shore,
Upon the deep perceives it not; and yet
'Tis there, but it is hidden by the depth.
There is no light but comes from the serene
That never is o'ercast, nay, it is darkness 65
Or shadow of the flesh, or else its poison.
Amplly to thee is opened now the cavern
Which has concealed from thee the living justice
Of which thou mad'st such frequent questioning.

For saidst thou : ' Born a man is on the shore 70
Of Indus, and is none who there can speak
Of Christ, nor who can read, nor who can write ;
And all his inclinations and his actions
Are good, so far as human reason sees,
Without a sin in life or in discourse : 75
He dieth unbaptized and without faith ;
Where is this justice that condemneth him ?
Where is his fault, if he do not believe ? '
Now who art thou, that on the bench would sit
In judgment at a thousand miles away, 80
With the short vision of a single span ?
Truly to him who with me subtilises,
If so the Scripture were not over you,
For doubting there were marvellous occasion.
O animals terrene, O stolid minds, 85
The primal will, that in itself is good,
Ne'er from itself, the Good Supreme, has moved.
So much is just as is accordant with it ;
No good created draws it to itself,
But it, by raying forth, occasions that." 90
Even as above her nest goes circling round
The stork when she has fed her little ones,
And he who has been fed looks up at her,
So lifted I my brows, and even such
Became the blessed image, which its wings 95
Was moving, by so many counsels urged.
Circling around it sang, and said : " As are
My notes to thee, who dost not comprehend them,
Such is the eternal judgment to you mortals."
Those lucent splendours of the Holy Spirit 100
Grew quiet then, but still within the standard
That made the Romans reverend to the world.
It recommenced : " Unto this kingdom never
Ascended one who had not faith in Christ,
Before or since he to the tree was nailed. 105

But look thou, many crying are, 'Christ, Christ !'
Who at the judgment shall be far less near
To him than some shall be who knew not Christ.
Such Christians shall the Ethiop condemn,
When the two companies shall be divided, 110
The one for ever rich, the other poor.
What to your kings may not the Persians say,
When they that volume opened shall behold
In which are written down all their dispraises ?
There shall be seen, among the deeds of Albert, 115
That which erelong shall set the pen in motion,
For which the realm of Prague shall be deserted.
There shall be seen the woe that on the Seine
He brings by falsifying of the coin,
Who by the blow of a wild boar shall die. 120
There shall be seen the pride that causes thirst,
Which makes the Scot and Englishman so mad
That they within their boundaries cannot rest ;
Be seen the luxury and effeminate life
Of him of Spain, and the Bohemian, 125
Who valour never knew and never wished ;
Be seen the Cripple of Jerusalem,
His goodness represented by an I,
While the reverse an M shall represent ;
Be seen the avarice and poltroonery 130
Of him who guards the Island of the Fire,
Wherein Anchises finished his long life ;
And to declare how pitiful he is
Shall be his record in contracted letters
Which shall make note of much in little space. 135
And shall appear to each one the foul deeds
Of uncle and of brother who a nation
So famous have dishonoured, and two crowns.
And he of Portugal and he of Norway
Shall there be known, and he of Rascia too, 140
Who saw in evil hour the coin of Venice.

O happy Hungary, if she let herself
 Be wronged no farther! and Navarre the happy,
 If with the hills that gird her she be armed!
 And each one may believe that now, as hansom 145
 Thereof, do Nicosia and Famagosta
 Lament and rage because of their own beast,
 Who from the others' flank departeth not."



CANTO XX.

WHEN he who all the world illuminates
 Out of our hemisphere so far descends
 That on all sides the daylight is consumed,
 The heaven, that erst by him alone was kindled,
 Doth suddenly reveal itself again 5
 By many lights, wherein is one resplendent.
 And came into my mind this act of heaven,
 When the ensign of the world and of its leaders
 Had silent in the blessed beak become;
 Because those living luminaries all, 10
 By far more luminous, did songs begin
 Lapsing and falling from my memory.
 O gentle Love, that with a smile dost cloak thee,
 How ardent in those sparks didst thou appear,
 That had the breath alone of holy thoughts! 15
 After the precious and pellucid crystals,
 With which begemmed the sixth light I beheld,
 Silence imposed on the angelic bells,
 I seemed to hear the murmuring of a river
 That clear descendeth down from rock to rock, 20
 Showing the affluence of its mountain-top.
 And as the sound upon the cithern's neck
 Taketh its form, and as upon the vent
 Of rustic pipe the wind that enters it,

Even thus, relieved from the delay of waiting, 25
That murmuring of the eagle mounted up
Along its neck, as if it had been hollow.
There it became a voice, and issued thence
From out its beak, in such a form of words
As the heart waited for wherein I wrote them. 30
"The part in me which sees and bears the sun
In mortal eagles," it began to me,
"Now fixedly must needs be looked upon ;
For of the fires of which I make my figure,
Those whence the eye doth sparkle in my head 35
Of all their orders the supremest are.
He who is shining in the midst as pupil
Was once the singer of the Holy Spirit,
Who bore the ark from city unto city ;
Now knoweth he the merit of his song, 40
In so far as effect of his own counsel,
By the reward which is commensurate.
Of five, that make a circle for my brow,
He that approacheth nearest to my beak
Did the poor widow for her son console ; 45
Now knoweth he how dearly it doth cost
Not following Christ, by the experience
Of this sweet life and of its opposite.
He who comes next in the circumference
Of which I speak, upon its highest arc 50
Did death postpone by penitence sincere ;
Now knoweth he that the eternal judgment
Suffers no change, albeit worthy prayer
Maketh below to-morrow of to-day.
The next who follows, with the laws and me, 55
Under the good intent that bore bad fruit
Became a Greek by ceding to the pastor ;
Now knoweth he how all the ill deduced
From his good action is not harmful to him,
Although the world thereby may be destroyed. 60

And he whom in the downward arc thou seest
 Guglielmo was, whom the same land deplores
 That weepeth Charles and Frederick yet alive ;
 Now knoweth he how heaven enamoured is
 With a just king ; and in the outward show 65
 Of his effulgence he reveals it still.
 Who would believe, down in the errant world,
 That e'er the Trojan Ripheus in this round
 Could be the fifth one of the holy lights?
 Now knoweth he enough of what the world 70
 Has not the power to see of grace divine,
 Although his sight may not discern the bottom."
 Like as a lark that in the air expatiates,
 First singing and then silent with content
 Of the last sweetness that doth satisfy her, 75
 Such seemed to me the image of the imprint
 Of the eternal pleasure, by whose will
 Doth everything become the thing it is.
 And notwithstanding to my doubt I was
 As glass is to the colour that invests it, 80
 To wait the time in silence it endured not,
 But forth from out my mouth, "What things are these?"
 Extorted with the force of its own weight ;
 Whereat I saw great joy of coruscation.
 Thereafterward with eye still more enkindled 85
 The blessed standard made to me reply,
 To keep me not in wonderment suspended :
 "I see that thou believest in these things
 Because I say them, but thou seest not how ;
 So that, although believed in, they are hidden. 90
 Thou doest as he doth who a thing by name
 Well apprehendeth, but its quiddity
 Cannot perceive, unless another show it.
Regnum cælorum suffereth violence
 From fervent love, and from that living hope 95
 That overcometh the Divine volition ;

Not in the guise that man o'ercometh man,
 But conquers it because it will be conquered,
 And conquered conquers by benignity.
 The first life of the eyebrow and the fifth 100
 Cause thee astonishment, because with them
 Thou seest the region of the angels painted.
 They passed not from their bodies, as thou thinkest,
 Gentiles, but Christians in the steadfast faith
 Of feet that were to suffer and had suffered. 105
 For one from Hell, where no one e'er turns back
 Unto good will, returned unto his bones,
 And that of living hope was the reward,—
 Of living hope, that placed its efficacy 110
 In prayers to God made to resuscitate him,
 So that 'twere possible to move his will.
 The glorious soul concerning which I speak,
 Returning to the flesh, where brief its stay,
 Believed in Him who had the power to aid it ;
 And, in believing, kindled to such fire 115
 Of genuine love, that at the second death
 Worthy it was to come unto this joy.
 The other one, through grace, that from so deep
 A fountain wells that never hath the eye
 Of any creature reached its primal wave, 120
 Set all his love below on righteousness ;
 Wherefore from grace to grace did God unclothe
 His eye to our redemption yet to be,
 Whence he believed therein, and suffered not
 From that day forth the stench of Paganism, 125
 And he reprov'd therefor the folk perverse.
 Those Maidens three, whom at the right-hand wheel
 Thou didst behold, were unto him for baptism
 More than a thousand years before baptizing.
 O thou predestination, how remote 130
 Thy root is from the aspect of all those
 Who the First Cause do not behold entire !

And you, O mortals ! hold yourselves restrained
 In judging ; for ourselves, who look on God,
 We do not know as yet all the elect ; 135
 And sweet to us is such a deprivation,
 Because our good in this good is made perfect,
 'That whatsoe'er God wills, we also will.'
 After this manner by that shape divine,
 To make clear in me my short-sightedness, 140
 Was given to me a pleasant medicine ;
 And as good singer a good lutanist
 Accompanies with vibrations of the chords,
 Whereby more pleasantness the song acquires,
 So, while it spake, do I remember me 145
 That I beheld both of those blessed lights,
 Even as the winking of the eyes concords,
 Moving unto the words their little flames.



CANTO XXI.

ALREADY on my Lady's face mine eyes
 Again were fastened, and with these my mind,
 And from all other purpose was withdrawn ;
 And she smiled not ; but " If I were to smile,"
 She unto me began, " thou wouldst become 5
 Like Semele, when she was turned to ashes.
 Because my beauty, that along the stairs
 Of the eternal palace more enkindles,
 As thou hast seen, the farther we ascend,
 If it were tempered not, is so resplendent 10
 That all thy mortal power in its effulgence
 Would seem a leaflet that the thunder crushes.
 We are uplifted to the seventh splendour,
 That underneath the burning Lion's breast
 Now radiates downward mingled with his power. 15

Fix in direction of thine eyes the mind,
And make of them a mirror for the figure
That in this mirror shall appear to thee."
He who could know what was the pasturage
My sight had in that blessed countenance, 20
When I transferred me to another care,
Would recognise how grateful was to me
Obedience unto my celestial escort,
By counterposing one side with the other.
Within the crystal which, around the world 25
Revolving, bears the name of its dear leader,
Under whom every wickedness lay dead,
Coloured like gold, on which the sunshine gleams,
A stairway I beheld to such a height
Uplifted, that mine eye pursued it not. 30
Likewise beheld I down the steps descending
So many splendours, that I thought each light
That in the heaven appears was there diffused.
And as accordant with their natural custom
The rooks together at the break of day 35
Bestir themselves to warm their feathers cold ;
Then some of them fly off without return,
Others come back to where they started from,
And others, wheeling round, still keep at home ;
Such fashion it appeared to me was there 40
Within the sparkling that together came,
As soon as on a certain step it struck,
And that which nearest unto us remained
Became so clear, that in my thought I said,
" Well I perceive the love thou showest me ; 45
But she, from whom I wait the how and when
Of speech and silence, standeth still ; whence
Against desire do well if I ask not."
She thereupon, who saw my silentness
In the sight of Him who seeth everything, 50
Said unto me, " Let loose thy warm desire."

And I began : " No merit of my own
Renders me worthy of response from thee ;
But for her sake who granteth me the asking,
Thou blessed life that dost remain concealed 55
In thy beatitude, make known to me
The cause which draweth thee so near my side ;
And tell me why is silent in this wheel
The dulcet symphony of Paradise,
That through the rest below sounds so devoutly." 60
" Thou hast thy hearing mortal as thy sight,"
It answer made to me ; " they sing not here,
For the same cause that Beatrice hath not smiled.
Thus far adown the holy stairway's steps
Have I descended but to give thee welcome 65
With words, and with the light that mantles me ;
Nor did more love cause me to be more ready,
For love as much and more up there is burning,
As doth the flaming manifest to thee.
But the high charity, that makes us servants 70
Prompt to the counsel which controls the world,
Allotteth here, even as thou dost observe,"
" I see full well," said I, " O sacred lamp !
How love unfettered in this court sufficeth
To follow the eternal Providence ; 75
But this is what seems hard for me to see,
Wherefore predestinate wast thou alone
Unto this office from among thy consorts."
No sooner had I come to the last word,
Than of its middle made the light a centre, 80
Whirling itself about like a swift millstone.
Then answer made the love that was therein :
" On me directed is a light divine,
Piercing through this in which I am embosomed,
Of which the virtue with my sight conjoined 85
Lifts me above myself so far, I see
The supreme essence from which this is drawn.

Hence comes the joyfulness with which I flame,
 For to my sight, as far as it is clear,
 The clearness of the flame I equal make. 90
 But that soul in the heaven which is most pure,
 That Seraph which his eye on God most fixes,
 Could this demand of thine not satisfy ;
 Because so deeply sinks in the abyss
 Of the eternal statute what thou askest, 95
 From all created sight it is cut off.
 And to the mortal world, when thou returnest,
 This carry back, that it may not presume
 Longer tow'rd such a goal to move its feet.
 The mind, that shineth here, on earth doth smoke ; 100
 From this observe how can it do below
 That which it cannot though the heaven assume it ?"
 Such limit did its words prescribe to me,
 The question I relinquished, and restricted
 Myself to ask it humbly who it was. 105
 " Between two shores of Italy rise cliffs,
 And not far distant from thy native place,
 So high, the thunders far below them sound,
 And form a ridge that Catria is called,
 'Neath which is consecrate a hermitage 110
 Wont to be dedicate to worship only."
 Thus unto me the third speech recommenced,
 And then, continuing, it said : " Therein
 Unto God's service I became so steadfast,
 That feeding only on the juice of olives 115
 Lightly I passed away the heats and frosts,
 Contented in my thoughts contemplative.
 That cloister used to render to these heavens
 Abundantly, and now is empty grown,
 So that perforce it soon must be revealed. 120
 I in that place was Peter Damiano ;
 And Peter the Sinner was I in the house
 Of Our Lady on the Adriatic shore.
 (59)

Little of mortal life remained to me,
 When I was called and dragged forth to the hat 125
 Which shifteth evermore from bad to worse.
 Came Cephas, and the mighty Vessel came
 Of the Holy Spirit, meagre and barefooted,
 Taking the food of any hostelry.
 Now some one to support them on each side 130
 The modern shepherds need, and some to lead them,
 So heavy are they, and to hold their trains.
 They cover up their palfreys with their cloaks,
 So that two beasts go underneath one skin ;
 O Patience, that dost tolerate so much ! " 135
 At this voice saw I many little flames
 From step to step descending and revolving,
 And every revolution made them fairer.
 Round about this one came they and stood still,
 And a cry uttered of so loud a sound, 140
 It here could find no parallel, nor I
 Distinguished it, the thunder so o'ercame me.



CANTO XXII.

OPPRESSED with stupor, I unto my guide
 Turned like a little child who always runs
 For refuge there where he confideth most ;
 And she, even as a mother who straightway
 Gives comfort to her pale and breathless boy 5
 With voice whose wont it is to reassure him,
 Said to me : " Knowest thou not thou art in heaven,
 And knowest thou not that heaven is holy all,
 And what is done here cometh from good zeal ?
 After what wise the singing would have changed thee 10
 And I by smiling, thou canst now imagine,
 Since that the cry has startled thee so much,

In which if thou hadst understood its prayers
Already would be known to thee the vengeance
Which thou shalt look upon before thou diest. 15
The sword above here smiteth not in haste
Nor tardily, howe'er it seem to him
Who fearing or desiring waiteth for it.
But turn thee round towards the others now,
For very illustrious spirits shalt thou see, 20
If thou thy sight directest as I say."
As it seemed good to her mine eyes I turned,
And saw a hundred spherules that together
With mutual rays each other more embellished.
I stood as one who in himself represses 25
The point of his desire, and ventures not
To question, he so feareth the too much.
And now the largest and most luculent
Among those pearls came forward, that it might
Make my desire concerning it content. 30
Within it then I heard: "If thou couldst see
Even as myself the charity that burns
Among us, thy conceits would be expressed;
But, that by waiting thou mayst not come late
To the high end, I will make answer even 35
Unto the thought of which thou art so chary.
That mountain on whose slope Cassino stands
Was frequented of old upon its summit
By a deluded folk and ill-disposed;
And I am he who first up thither bore 40
The name of Him who brought upon the earth
The truth that so much sublimateth us.
And such abundant grace upon me shone
That all the neighbouring towns I drew away
From the impious worship that seduced the world. 45
These other fires, each one of them, were men
Contemplative, enkindled by that heat
Which maketh holy flowers and fruits spring up.

Here is Macarius, here is Romualdus,
Here are my brethren, who within the cloisters 50
Their footsteps stayed and kept a steadfast heart."
And I to him: "The affection which thou showest
Speaking with me, and the good countenance
Which I behold and note in all your ardours,
In me have so my confidence dilated 55
As the sun doth the rose, when it becomes
As far unfolded as it hath the power.
Therefore I pray, and thou assure me, father,
If I may so much grace receive, that I
May thee behold with countenance unveiled." 60
He thereupon: "Brother, thy high desire
In the remotest sphere shall be fulfilled,
Where are fulfilled all others and my own.
There perfect is, and ripened, and complete,
Every desire; within that one alone 65
Is every part where it has always been;
For it is not in space, nor turns on poles,
And unto it our stairway reaches up,
Whence thus from out thy sight it steals away.
Up to that height the Patriarch Jacob saw it 70
Extending its supernal part, what time
So thronged with angels it appeared to him.
But to ascend it now no one uplifts
His feet from off the earth, and now my Rule
Below remaineth for mere waste of paper. 75
The walls that used of old to be an Abbey
Are changed to dens of robbers, and the cowls
Are sacks filled full of miserable flour.
But heavy usury is not taken up
So much against God's pleasure as that fruit 80
Which maketh so insane the heart of monks
For whatsoever hath the Church in keeping
Is for the folk that ask it in God's name,
Not for one's kindred or for something worse.

The flesh of mortals is so very soft, 85
 That good beginnings down below suffice not
 From springing of the oak to bearing acorns.
 Peter began with neither gold nor silver,
 And I with orison and abstinence,
 And Francis with humility his convent. 90
 And if thou lookest at each one's beginning,
 And then regardest whither he has run,
 Thou shalt behold the white changed into brown.
 In verity the Jordan backward turned,
 And the sea's fleeing, when God willed, were more 95
 A wonder to behold, than succour here."
 Thus unto me he said ; and then withdrew
 To his own band, and the band closed together ;
 Then like a whirlwind all was upward rapt.
 The gentle Lady urged me on behind them 100
 Up o'er that stairway by a single sign,
 So did her virtue overcome my nature ;
 Nor here below, where one goes up and down
 By natural law, was motion e'er so swift
 That it could be compared unto my wing. 105
 Reader, as I may unto that devout
 Triumph return, on whose account I often
 For my transgressions weep and beat my breast,
 Thou hadst not thrust thy finger in the fire
 And drawn it out again, before I saw 110
 The sign that follows Taurus, and was in it.
 O glorious stars, O light impregnated
 With mighty virtue, from which I acknowledge
 All of my genius, whatsoe'er it be,
 With you was born, and hid himself with you, 115
 He who is father of all mortal life,
 When first I tasted of the Tuscan air ;
 And then when grace was freely given to me
 To enter the high wheel which turns you round,
 Your region was allotted unto me. 120

To you devoutly at this hour my soul
Is sighing, that it virtue may acquire
For the stern pass that draws it to itself.
"Thou art so near unto the last salvation,"
Thus Beatrice began, "thou oughtest now 125
To have thine eyes unclouded and acute;
And therefore, ere thou enter farther in,
Look down once more, and see how vast a world
Thou hast already put beneath thy feet;
So that thy heart, as jocund as it may, 130
Present itself to the triumphant throng
That comes rejoicing through this rounded ether."
I with my sight returned through one and all
The sevenfold spheres, and I beheld this globe
Such that I smiled at its ignoble semblance; 135
And that opinion I approve as best
Which doth account it least; and he who thinks
Of something else may truly be called just.
I saw the daughter of Latona shining
Without that shadow, which to me was cause 140
That once I had believed her rare and dense.
The aspect of thy son, Hyperion,
Here I sustained, and saw how move themselves
Around and near him Maia and Dione.
Thence there appeared the temperateness of Jove 145
"Twixt son and father, and to me was clear
The change that of their whereabouts they make;
And all the seven made manifest to me
How great they are, and eke how swift they are,
And how they are in distant habitations. 150
The threshing-floor that maketh us so proud,
To me revolving with the eternal Twins,
Was all apparent made from hill to harbour!
Then to the beauteous eyes mine eyes I turned.



CANTO XXIII.

EVEN as a bird, 'mid the beloved leaves,
Quiet upon the nest of her sweet brood
Throughout the night, that hideth all things from us,
Who, that she may behold their longed-for looks
And find the food wherewith to nourish them, 5
In which, to her, grave labours grateful are,
Anticipates the time on open spray
And with an ardent longing waits the sun,
Gazing intent as soon as breaks the dawn :
Even thus my Lady standing was erect 10
And vigilant, turned round towards the zone
Underneath which the sun displays less haste ;
So that beholding her suspense and wistful,
Such I became as he is who desiring
For something yearns, and hoping is appeased. 15
But brief the space from one When to the other ;
Of my awaiting, say I, and the seeing
The welkin grow resplendent more and more.
And Beatrice exclaimed : " Behold the hosts
Of Christ's triumphal march, and all the fruit 20
Harvested by the rolling of these spheres ! "
It seemed to me her face was all aflame ;
And eyes she had so full of ecstasy
That I must needs pass on without describing.
As when in nights serene of the full moon 25
Smiles Trivia among the nymphs eternal
Who paint the firmament through all its gulfs,
Saw I, above the myriads of lamps,
A Sun that one and all of them enkindled,
E'en as our own doth the supernal sights. 30
And through the living light transparent shone
The lucent substance so intensely clear
Into my sight, that I sustained it not.

“O Beatrice, thou gentle guide and dear!”—
To me she said: “What overmasters thee 35
A virtue is from which naught shields itself.
There are the wisdom and the omnipotence
That oped the thoroughfares ’twixt heaven and earth,
For which there erst had been so long a yearning.”
As fire from out a cloud unlocks itself, 40
Dilating so it finds not room therein,
And down, against its nature, falls to earth,
So did my mind, among those aliments
Becoming larger, issue from itself,
And that which it became cannot remember. 45
“Open thine eyes, and look at what I am:
Thou hast beheld such things, that strong enough
Hast thou become to tolerate my smile.”
I was as one who still retains the feeling
Of a forgotten vision, and endeavours 50
In vain to bring it back into his mind,
When I this invitation heard, deserving
Of so much gratitude, it never fades
Out of the book that chronicles the past.
If at this moment sounded all the tongues 55
That Polyhymnia and her sisters made
Most lubrical with their delicious milk,
To aid me, to a thousandth of the truth
It would not reach, singing the holy smile
And how the holy aspect it illumed. 60
And therefore, representing Paradise,
The sacred poem must perforce leap over,
Even as a man who finds his way cut off;
But whoso thinketh of the ponderous theme
And of the mortal shoulder laden with it, 65
Should blame it not, if under this it tremble.
It is no passage for a little boat
This which goes cleaving the audacious prow,
Nor for a pilot who would spare himself,

"Why doth my face so much enamour thee,
 That to the garden fair thou turnest not,
 Which under the rays of Christ is blossoming?
 There is the Rose in which the Word Divine
 Became incarnate; there the lilies are
 By whose perfume the good way was discovered." 75
 Thus Beatrice; and I, who to her counsels
 Was wholly ready, once again betook me
 Unto the battle of the feeble brows.
 As in the sunshine, that unsullied streams
 Through fractured cloud, ere now a meadow of flowers
 Mine eyes with shadow covered o'er have seen, 81
 So troops of splendours manifold I saw
 Illumined from above with burning rays,
 Beholding not the source of the effulgence.
 O power benignant that dost so imprint them! 85
 Thou didst exalt thyself to give more scope
 There to mine eyes, that were not strong enough.
 The name of that fair flower I e'er invoke
 Morning and evening utterly enthralled
 My soul to gaze upon the greater fire. 90
 And when in both mine eyes depicted were
 The glory and greatness of the living star
 Which there excelleth, as it here excelled,
 Athwart the heavens a little torch descended
 Formed in a circle like a coronal, 95
 And cinctured it, and whirled itself about it.
 Whatever melody most sweetly soundeth
 On earth, and to itself most draws the soul,
 Would seem a cloud that, rent asunder, thunders,
 Compared unto the sounding of that lyre 100
 Wherewith was crowned the sapphire beautiful,
 Which gives the clearest heaven its sapphire hue.
 "I am Angelic Love, that circle round
 The joy sublime which breathes from out the womb
 That was the hostelry of our Desire; 105

And I shall circle, Lady of Heaven, while
Thou followest thy Son, and mak'st diviner
The sphere supreme, because thou enterest there."
Thus did the circulated melody
Seal itself up ; and all the other lights 110
Were making to resound the name of Mary.
The regal mantle of the volumes all
Of that world, which most fervid is and living
With breath of God and with his works and ways,
Extended over us its inner border, 115
So very distant, that the semblance of it
There where I was not yet appeared to me.
Therefore mine eyes did not possess the power
Of following the incoronated flame,
Which mounted upward near to its own seed. 120
And as a little child, that towards its mother
Stretches its arms, when it the milk hath taken,
Through impulse kindled into outward flame,
Each of those gleams of whiteness upward reached
So with its summit, that the deep affection 125
They had for Mary was revealed to me.
Thereafter they remained there in my sight,
Regina cæli singing with such sweetness,
That ne'er from me has the delight departed.
Oh, what exuberance is garnered up 130
Within those richest coffers, which had been
Good husbandmen for sowing here below !
There they enjoy and live upon the treasure
Which was acquired while weeping in the exile
Of Babylon, wherein the gold was left. 135
There triumpheth, beneath the exalted Son
Of God and Mary, in his victory,
Both with the ancient council and the new,
He who doth keep the keys of such a glory.

CANTO XXIV.

"O COMPANY elect to the great supper
Of the Lamb benedight, who feedeth you
So that for ever full is your desire,
If by the grace of God this man foretaste
Something of that which falleth from your table, 5
Or ever death prescribe to him the time,
Direct your mind to his immense desire,
And him somewhat bedew ; ye drinking are
For ever at the fount whence comes his thought."
Thus Beatrice ; and those souls beatified 10
Transformed themselves to spheres on steadfast poles,
Flaming intensely in the guise of comets.
And as the wheels in works of horologes
Revolve so that the first to the beholder
Motionless seems, and the last one to fly, 15
So in like manner did those carols, dancing
In different measure, of their affluence
Give me the gauge, as they were swift or slow.
From that one which I noted of most beauty
Beheld I issue forth a fire so happy 20
That none it left there of a greater brightness ;
And around Beatrice three several times
It whirled itself with so divine a song,
My fantasy repeats it not to me ;
Therefore the pen skips, and I write it not, 25
Since our imagination for such folds,
Much more our speech, is of a tint too glaring
"O holy sister mine, who us implorest
With such devotion, by thine ardent love
Thou dost unbind me from that beautiful sphere !" 30
Thereafter, having stopped, the blessed fire
Unto my Lady did direct its breath,
Which spake in fashion as I here have said.

And she : " O light eterne of the great man
To whom our Lord delivered up the keys 35
He carried down of this miraculous joy,
This one examine on points light and grave,
As good beseemeth thee, about the Faith
By means of which thou on the sea didst walk.
If he love well, and hope well, and believe, 40
From thee 'tis hid not ; for thou hast thy sight
There where depicted everything is seen.
But since this kingdom has made citizens
By means of the true Faith, to glorify it
'Tis well he have the chance to speak thereof." 45
As baccalaureate arms himself, and speaks not
Until the master doth propose the question,
To argue it, and not to terminate it,
So did I arm myself with every reason,
While she was speaking, that I might be ready 50
For such a questioner and such profession.
" Say, thou good Christian ; manifest thyself ;
What is the Faith ? " Whereat I raised my brow
Unto that light wherefrom was this breathed forth.
Then turned I round to Beatrice, and she 55
Prompt signals made to me that I should pour
The water forth from my internal fountain.
" May grace, that suffers me to make confession,"
Began I, " to the great centurion,
Cause my conceptions all to be explicit ! " 60
And I continued : " As the truthful pen,
Father, of thy dear brother wrote of it,
Who put with thee Rome into the good way,
Faith is the substance of the things we hope for,
And evidence of those that are not seen ; 65
And this appears to me its quiddity."
Then heard I : " Very rightly thou perceivest,
If well thou understandest why he placed it
With substances and then with evidences."

And I thereafterward : " The things profound, 70
 That here vouchsafe to me their apparition,
 Unto all eyes below are so concealed,
 That they exist there only in belief,
 Upon the which is founded the high hope,
 And hence it takes the nature of a substance. 75
 And it behoveth us from this belief
 To reason without having other sight,
 And hence it hath the nature of evidence."
 Then heard I : " If whatever is acquired
 Below by doctrine were thus understood, 80
 No sophist's subtlety would there find place."
 Thus was breathed forth from that enkindled love ;
 Then added : " Very well has been gone over
 Already of this coin the alloy and weight ;
 But tell me if thou hast it in thy purse ?" 85
 And I : " Yes, both so shining and so round,
 That in its stamp there is no peradventure."
 Thereafter issued from the light profound
 That there resplendent was : " This precious jewel,
 Upon the which is every virtue founded, 90
 Whence hadst thou it?" And I : " The large out-
 pouring
 Of Holy Spirit, that hath been diffused
 Upon the ancient parchments and the new,
 A syllogism is, which proved it to me
 With such acuteness, that, compared therewith, 95
 All demonstration seems to me obtuse."
 And then I heard : " The ancient and the new
 Postulates, that to thee are so conclusive,
 Why dost thou take them for the word divine?"
 And I : " The proofs, which show the truth to me, 100
 Are the works subsequent, whereunto Nature
 Ne'er heated iron yet, nor anvil beat."
 'Twas answered me : " Say, who assureth thee
 That those works ever were? the thing itself

That must be proved, naught else to thee affirms it."
 "Were the world to Christianity converted," 106
 I said, "withouten miracles, this one
 Is such, the rest are not its hundredth part ;
 Because that poor and fasting thou didst enter
 Into the field to sow there the good plant, 110
 Which was a vine and has become a thorn !"
 This being finished, the high, holy Court
 Resounded through the spheres, "One God we
 praise !"
 In melody that there above is chanted.
 And then that Baron, who from branch to branch, 115
 Examining, had thus conducted me,
 Till the extremest leaves we were approaching,
 Again began : "The grace that dallying
 Plays with thine intellect thy mouth has opened,
 Up to this point, as it should opened be, 120
 So that I do approve what forth emerged ;
 But now thou must express what thou believest,
 And whence to thy belief it was presented."
 "O holy father, spirit who beholdest
 What thou believedst so that thou o'ercamest, 125
 Towards the sepulchre, more youthful feet,"
 Began I, "thou dost wish me in this place
 The form to manifest of my prompt belief,
 And likewise thou the cause thereof demandest.
 And I respond : In one God I believe, 130
 Sole and eterne, who moveth all the heavens
 With love and with desire, himself unmoved ;
 And of such faith not only have I proofs
 Physical and metaphysical, but gives them
 Likewise the truth that from this place rains down 135
 Through Moses, through the Prophets and the Psalms,
 Through the Evangel, and through you, who wrote
 After the fiery Spirit sanctified you ;
 In Persons three eterne believe, and these

One essence I believe, so one and trine 140
 They bear conjunction both with *sunt* and *est*.
 With the profound condition and divine
 Which now I touch upon, doth stamp my mind
 Ofttimes the doctrine evangelical.
 This the beginning is, this is the spark 145
 Which afterwards dilates to vivid flame,
 And, like a star in heaven, is sparkling in me."
 Even as a lord who hears what pleaseth him
 His servant straight embraces, gratulating
 For the good news as soon as he is silent ; 150
 So, giving me its benediction, singing,
 Three times encircled me, when I was silent,
 The apostolic light, at whose command
 I spoken had, in speaking I so pleased him.



CANTO XXV.

IF e'er it happen that the Poem Sacred,
 To which both heaven and earth have set their hand,
 So that it many a year hath made me lean,
 O'ercome the cruelty that bars me out
 From the fair sheepfold, where a lamb I slumbered, 5
 An enemy to the wolves that war upon it,
 With other voice forthwith, with other fleece
 Poet will I return, and at my font
 Baptismal will I take the laurel crown ;
 Because into the Faith that maketh known 10
 All souls to God there entered I, and then
 Peter for her sake thus my brow encircled.
 Thereafterward towards us moved a light
 Out of that band whence issued the first-fruits
 Which of his vicars Christ behind him left, 15
 And then my Lady, full of ecstasy,

Said unto me : " Look, look ! behold the Baron
For whom below Galicia is frequented."

In the same way as, when a dove alights
Near his companion, both of them pour forth, 20
Circling about and murmuring, their affection,

So one beheld I by the other grand
Prince glorified to be with welcome greeted,
Lauding the food that there above is eaten.

But when their gratulations were complete, 25
Silently *coram me* each one stood still,
So incandescent it o'ercame my sight.

Smiling thereafterwards, said Beatrice :
" Illustrious life, by whom the benefactions
Of our Basilica have been described, 30

Make Hope resound within this altitude ;
'Thou knowest as oft thou dost personify it
As Jesus to the three gave greater clearness." —

" Lift up thy head, and make thyself assured ;
For what comes hither from the mortal world 35
Must needs be ripened in our radiance."

This comfort came to me from the second fire ;
Wherefore mine eyes I lifted to the hills,
Which bent them down before with too great weight.

" Since, through his grace, our Emperor wills that thou
Shouldst find thee face to face, before thy death, 41
In the most secret chamber, with his Counts,

So that, the truth beholden of this court,
Hope, which below there rightfully enamours,
Thereby thou strengthen in thyself and others, 45

Say what it is and how is flowering with it
Thy mind, and say from whence it came to thee."
Thus did the second light again continue.

And the Compassionate, who piloted
The plumage of my wings in such high flight, 50
Did in reply anticipate me thus :

" No child whatever the Church Militant

Of greater hope possesses, as is written
 In that Sun which irradiates all our band ;
 Therefore it is conceded him from Egypt 55
 To come into Jerusalem to see,
 Or ever yet his warfare be completed.
 The two remaining points, that not for knowledge
 Have been demanded, but that he report
 How much this virtue unto thee is pleasing, 60
 To him I leave ; for hard he will not find them,
 Nor of self-praise ; and let him answer them ;
 And may the grace of God in this assist him ! ”
 As a disciple, who his teacher follows,
 Ready and willing, where he is expert, 65
 That his proficiency may be displayed,
 “ Hope,” said I, “ is the certain expectation
 Of future glory, which is the effect
 Of grace divine and merit precedent.
 From many stars this light comes unto me ; 70
 But he instilled it first into my heart
 Who was chief singer unto the chief captain.
 ‘ *Sperent in te,* ’ in the high Theody
 He sayeth, ‘ those who know thy name ; ’ and who
 Knoweth it not, if he my faith possess ? 75
 Thou didst instil me, then, with his instilling
 In the Epistle, so that I am full,
 And upon others rain again your rain.”
 While I was speaking, in the living bosom
 Of that combustion quivered an effulgence, 80
 Sudden and frequent, in the guise of lightning ;
 Then breathed : “ The love wherewith I am inflamed
 Towards the virtue still which followed me
 Unto the palm and issue of the field,
 Wills that I breathe to thee that thou delight 85
 In her ; and grateful to me is thy telling
 Whatever things Hope promises to thee.”
 And I : “ The ancient Scriptures and the new

The mark establish, and this shows it me,
Of all the souls whom God hath made his friends. 90
Isaiah saith, that each one garmented
In his own land shall be with twofold garments,
And his own land is this delightful life.
Thy brother, too, far more explicitly,
There where he treateth of the robes of white, 95
This revelation manifests to us."
And first, and near the ending of these words,
" *Sperent in te*" from over us was heard,
To which responsive answered all the carols.
Thereafterward a light among them brightened, 100
So that, if Cancer one such crystal had,
Winter would have a month of one sole day.
And as uprises, goes, and enters the dance
A winsome maiden, only to do honour
To the new bride, and not from any failing, 105
Even thus did I behold the brightened splendour
Approach the two, who in a wheel revolved
As was be seeming to their ardent love.
Into the song and music there it entered ;
And fixed on them my Lady kept her look, 110
Even as a bride silent and motionless.
" This is the one who lay upon the breast
Of our own Pelican ; and this is he
To the great office from the cross elected."
My Lady thus ; but therefore none the more 115
Did move her sight from its attentive gaze
Before or afterward these words of hers.
Even as a man who gazes, and endeavours
To see the eclipsing of the sun a little,
And who, by seeing, sightless doth become, 120
So I became before that latest fire,
While it was said, " Why dost thou daze thyself
To see a thing which here hath no existence ?
Earth in the earth my body is, and shall be

With all the others there, until our number 126
 With the eternal proposition tallies.
 With the two garments in the blessed cloister
 Are the two lights alone that have ascended :
 And this shalt thou take back into your world.
 And at this utterance the flaming circle 130
 Grew quiet, with the dulcet intermingling
 Of sound that by the trinal breath was made,
 As to escape from danger or fatigue
 The oars that erst were in the water beaten
 Are all suspended at a whistle's sound. 135
 Ah, how much in my mind was I disturbed,
 When I turned round to look on Beatrice,
 That her I could not see, although I was
 Close at her side and in the Happy World !



CANTO XXVI.

WHILE I was doubting for my vision quenched,
 Out of the flame refulgent that had quenched it
 Issued a breathing, that attentive made me,
 Saying : " While thou recoverest the sense 5
 Of seeing which in me thou hast consumed,
 'Tis well that speaking thou shouldst compensate it.
 Begin then, and declare to what thy soul
 Is aimed, and count it for a certainty,
 Sight is in thee bewildered and not dead ;
 Because the Lady, who through this divine 10
 Region conducteth thee, has in her look
 The power the hand of Ananias had.'
 I said : " As pleaseth her, or soon or late
 Let the cure come to eyes that portals were
 When she with fire I ever burn with entered. 15
 The Good, that gives contentment to this Court,

The Alpha and Omega is of all
The writing that love reads me low or loud."
The selfsame voice, that taken had from me
The terror of the sudden dazzlement, 20
To speak still farther put it in my thought ;
And said : " In verity with finer sieve
Behoveth thee to sift ; thee it behoveth
To say who aimed thy bow at such a target."
And I : " By philosophic arguments, 25
And by authority that hence descends,
Such love must needs imprint itself in me ;
For good, so far as good, when comprehended
Doth straight enkindle love, and so much greater
As more of goodness in itself it holds ; 30
Then to that Essence (whose is such advantage
That every good which out of it is found
Is nothing but a ray of its own light)
More than elsewhither must the mind be moved
Of every one, in loving, who discerns 35
The truth in which this evidence is founded.
Such truth he to my intellect reveals
Who demonstrates to me the primal love
Of all the sempiternal substances.
The voice reveals it of the truthful Author, 40
Who says to Moses, speaking of Himself,
' I will make all my goodness pass before thee.'
Thou too revealest it to me, beginning
The loud Évangél, that proclaims the secret
Of heaven to earth above all other edict." 45
And I heard say : " By human intellect
And by authority concordant with it,
Of all thy loves reserve for God the highest.
But say again if other cords thou feelest
Draw thee towards Him, that thou mayst proclaim 50
With how many teeth this love is biting thee."
The holy purpose of the Eagle of Christ

Not latent was, nay, rather I perceived
Whither he fain would my profession lead.
Therefore I recommenced : " All of those bites 55
Which have the power to turn the heart to God
Unto my charity have been concurrent.
The being of the world, and my own being,
The death which He endured that I may live,
And that which all the faithful hope, as I do, 60
With the forementioned vivid consciousness
Have drawn me from the sea of love perverse,
And of the right have placed me on the shore.
The leaves, wherewith embowered is all the garden
Of the Eternal Gardener, do I love 65
As much as he has granted them of good."
As soon as I had ceased, a song most sweet
Throughout the heaven resounded, and my Lady
Said with the others, " Holy, holy, holy !"
And as at some keen light one wakes from sleep 70
By reason of the visual spirit that runs
Unto the splendour passed from coat to coat,
And he who wakes abhorreth what he sees,
So all unconscious is his sudden waking,
Until the judgment cometh to his aid, 75
So from before mine eyes did Beatrice
Chase every mote with radiance of her own,
That cast its light a thousand miles and more.
Whence better after than before I saw,
And in a kind of wonderment I asked 80
About a fourth light that I saw with us.
And said my Lady : " There within those rays
Gazes upon its Maker the first soul
That ever the first virtue did create."
Even as the bough that downward bends its top 85
At transit of the wind, and then is lifted
By its own virtue, which inclines it upward,
Likewise did I, the while that she was speaking,

Being amazed, and then I was made bold
By a desire to speak wherewith I burned. 90
And I began : " O apple, that mature
Alone hast been produced, O ancient father,
To whom each wife is daughter and daughter-in-law,
Devoutly as I can I supplicate thee
That thou wouldst speak to me ; thou seest my wish ;
And I, to hear thee quickly, speak it not." 96
Sometimes an animal, when covered, struggles
So that his impulse needs must be apparent,
By reason of the wrappage following it ;
And in like manner the primeval soul 100
Made clear to me athwart its covering
How jubilant it was to give me pleasure.
Then breathed : " Without thy uttering it to me,
Thine inclination better I discern
Than thou whatever thing is surest to thee ; 105
For I behold it in the truthful mirror,
That of Himself all things parhelion makes,
And none makes Him parhelion of itself.
Thou fain wouldst hear how long ago God placed me
Within the lofty garden, where this Lady 110
Unto so long a stairway thee disposed.
And how long to mine eyes it was a pleasure,
And of the great disdain the proper cause,
And the language that I used and that I made.
Now, son of mine, the tasting of the tree 115
Not in itself was cause of so great exile,
But solely the o'erstepping of the bounds.
There, whence thy Lady moved Virgilius,
Four thousand and three hundred and two circuits
Made by the sun, this Council I desired ; 120
And him I saw return to all the lights
Of his highway nine hundred times and thirty,
Whilst I upon the earth was tarrying.
The language that I spake was quite extinct

Before that in the work interminable 125
 The people under Nimrod were employed ;
 For nevermore result of reasoning
 (Because of human pleasure that doth change,
 Obedient to the heavens) was durable.
 A natural action is it that man speaks : 130
 But whether thus or thus, doth nature leave
 To your own art, as seemeth best to you.
 Ere I descended to the infernal anguish,
El was on earth the name of the Chief Good,
 From whom comes all the joy that wraps me round ;
Eli he then was called, and that is proper, 135
 Because the use of men is like a leaf
 On bough, which goeth and another cometh.
 Upon the mount that highest o'er the wave
 Rises was I, in life or pure or sinful, 140
 From the first hour to that which is the second,
 As the sun changes quadrant, to the sixth."



CANTO XXVII.

"GLORY be to the Father, to the Son,
 And Holy Ghost !" all Paradise began,
 So that the melody inebriate made me.
 What I beheld seemed unto me a smile
 Of the universe ; for my inebriation 5
 Found entrance through the hearing and the sight.
 O joy ! O gladness inexpressible !
 O perfect life of love and peacefulness !
 O riches without hankering secure !
 Before mine eyes were standing the four torches 10
 Enkindled, and the one that first had come
 Began to make itself more luminous ;
 And even such in semblance it became

As Jupiter would become, if he and Mars
Were birds, and they should interchange their plumes.
That Providence, which here distributeth 16
Season and service, in the blessed choir
Had silence upon every side imposed.
When I heard say : " If I my colour change,
Marvel not at it ; for while I am speaking 20
Thou shalt behold all these their colour change.
He who usurps upon the earth my place,
My place, my place, which vacant has become
Before the presence of the Son of God,
Has of my cemetery made a sewer 25
Of blood and stench, whereby the Perverse One,
Who fell from here, below there is appeased !"
With the same colour which, through sun adverse
Painteth the clouds at evening or at morn,
Beheld I then the whole of heaven suffused. 30
And as a modest woman, who abides
Sure of herself, and at another's failing,
From listening only, timorous becomes,
Even thus did Beatrice change countenance ;
And I believe in heaven was such eclipse, 35
When suffered the supreme Omnipotence ;
Thereafterward proceeded forth his words
With voice so much transmuted from itself,
The very countenance was not more changed.
" The spouse of Christ has never nurtured been 40
On blood of mine, of Linus and of Cletus,
To be made use of in aquest of gold ;
But in aquest of this delightful life
Sixtus and Pius, Urban and Calixtus,
After much lamentation, shed their blood. 45
Our purpose was not, that on the right hand
Of our successors should in part be seated
The Christian folk, in part upon the other ;
Nor that the keys which were to me confided

Should e'er become the escutcheon on a banner, 50
That should wage war on those who are baptized ;
Nor I be made the figure of a seal
To privileges venal and mendacious,
Whereat I often redden and flash with fire.
In garb of shepherds the rapacious wolves 55
Are seen from here above o'er all the pastures !
O wrath of God, why dost thou slumber still ?
To drink our blood the Caorsines and Gascons
Are making ready. O thou good beginning,
Unto how vile an end must thou needs fall ! 60
But the high Providence, that with Scipio
At Rome the glory of the world defended,
Will speedily bring aid, as I conceive ;
And thou, my son, who by thy mortal weight
Shalt down return again, open thy mouth ; 65
What I conceal not, do not thou conceal."
As with its frozen vapours downward falls
In flakes our atmosphere, what time the horn
Of the celestial Goat doth touch the sun,
Upward in such array saw I the ether 70
Become, and flaked with the triumphant vapours,
Which there together with us had remained.
My sight was following up their semblances,
And followed till the medium, by excess,
The passing farther onward took from it ; 75
Whereat the Lady, who beheld me freed
From gazing upward, said to me : " Cast down
Thy sight, and see how far thou art turned round."
Since the first time that I had downward looked,
I saw that I had moved through the whole arc 80
Which the first climate makes from midst to end ;
So that I saw the mad track of Ulysses
Past Gades, and this side, well nigh the shore
Whereon became Europa a sweet burden.
And of this threshing-floor the site to me 85

Were more unveiled, but the sun was proceeding
 Under my feet, a sign and more removed.
 My mind enamoured, which is dallying
 At all times with my Lady, to bring back
 To her mine eyes was more than ever ardent. 90
 And if or Art or Nature has made bait
 To catch the eyes and so possess the mind,
 In human flesh or in its portraiture,
 All joined together would appear as naught
 To the divine delight which shone upon me 95
 When to her smiling face I turned me round.
 The virtue that her look endowed me with
 From the fair nest of Leda tore me forth,
 And up into the swiftest heaven impelled me.
 Its parts exceeding full of life and lofty 100
 Are all so uniform, I cannot say
 Which Beatrice selected for my place.
 But she, who was aware of my desire,
 Began, the while she smiled so joyously
 That God seemed in her countenance to rejoice : 105
 "The nature of that motion, which keeps quiet
 The centre, and all the rest about it moves,
 From hence begins as from its starting-point.
 And in this heaven there is no other Where
 Than in the Mind Divine, wherein is kindled 110
 The love that turns it, and the power it rains.
 Within a circle light and love embrace it,
 Even as this doth the others, and that precinct
 He who encircles it alone controls.
 Its motion is not by another meted, 115
 But all the others measured are by this,
 As ten is by the half and by the fifth.
 And in what manner time in such a pot
 May have its roots, and in the rest its leaves
 Now unto thee can manifest be made. 120
 O covetousness, that mortals dost ingulf

Beneath thee so, that no one hath the power
 Of drawing back his eyes from out thy waves !
 Full fairly blossoms in mankind the will ;
 But the uninterrupted rain converts 125
 Into abortive wildings the true plums.
 Fidelity and innocence are found
 Only in children ; afterwards they both
 Take flight or e'er the cheeks with down are covered.
 One while he prattles still, observes the fasts, 130
 Who, when his tongue is loosed, forthwith devours
 Whatever food under whatever moon ;
 Another, while he prattles, loves and listens
 Unto his mother, who when speech is perfect
 Forthwith desires to see her in her grave. 135
 Even thus is swarthy made the skin so white
 In its first aspect of the daughter fair
 Of him who brings the morn, and leaves the night.
 Thou, that it may not be a marvel to thee,
 Think that on earth there is no one who governs ; 140
 Whence goes astray the human family.
 Ere January be unwintered wholly
 By the centesimal on earth neglected,
 Shall these supernal circles roar so loud
 The tempest that has been so long awaited 145
 Shall whirl the poops about where are the prows ;
 So that the fleet shall run its course direct,
 And the true fruit shall follow on the flower."



CANTO XXVIII.

AFTER the truth against the present life
 Of miserable mortals was unfolded
 By her who doth imparadise my mind,
 As in a looking-glass a taper's flame

He sees who from behind is lighted by it, 5
Before he has it in his sight or thought,
And turns him round to see if so the glass
Tell him the truth, and sees that it accords
Therewith as doth a music with its metre,
In similar wise my memory recollecteth 10
That I did, looking into those fair eyes,
Of which Love made the springes to ensnare me.
And as I turned me round, and mine were touched
By that which is apparent in that volume,
Whenever on its gyre we gaze intent, 15
A point beheld I that was raying out
Light so acute, the sight which it enkindles
Must close perforce before such great acuteness.
And whatsoever star seems smallest here
Would seem to be a moon, if placed beside it 20
As one star with another star is placed.
Perhaps at such a distance as appears
A halo cincturing the light that paints it,
When densest is the vapour that sustains it,
Thus distant round the point a circle of fire 25
So swiftly whirled, that it would have surpassed
Whatever motion soonest girds the world.
And this was by another circumcinct,
That by a third, the third then by a fourth,
By a fifth the fourth, and then by a sixth the fifth ; 30
The seventh followed thereupon in width
So ample now, that Juno's messenger
Entire would be too narrow to contain it.
Even so the eighth and ninth ; and every one
More slowly moved, according as it was 35
In number distant farther from the first.
And that one had its flame most crystalline
From which less distant was the stainless spark,
I think because more with its truth imbued.
My Lady, who in my anxiety 40

Beheld me much perplexed, said : " From that point
Dependent is the heaven and nature all.
Behold that circle most conjoined to it,
And know thou, that its motion is so swift
Through burning love whereby it is spurred on." 45
And I to her : " If the world were arranged
In the order which I see in yonder wheels,
What's set before me would have satisfied me ;
But in the world of sense we can perceive
That evermore the circles are diviner 50
As they are from the centre more remote.
Wherefore if my desire is to be ended
In this miraculous and angelic temple,
That has for confines only love and light,
To hear behoves me still how the example 55
And the exemplar go not in one fashion,
Since for myself in vain I contemplate it."
" If thine own fingers unto such a knot
Be insufficient, it is no great wonder,
So hard hath it become for want of trying." 60
My Lady thus ; then said she : " Do thou take
What I shall tell thee, if thou wouldst be sated,
And exercise on that thy subtlety.
The circles corporal are wide and narrow
According to the more or less of virtue 65
Which is distributed through all their parts.
The greater goodness works the greater weal,
The greater weal the greater body holds
If perfect equally are all its parts.
Therefore this one which sweeps along with it 70
The universe sublime, doth correspond
Unto the circle which most loves and knows.
On which account, if thou unto the virtue
Apply thy measure, not to the appearance
Of substances that unto thee seem round, 75
Thou wilt behold a marvellous agreement,

Of more to greater, and of less to smaller,
In every heaven, with its Intelligence."
Even as remaineth splendid and serene
The hemisphere of air, when Boreas 80
Is blowing from that cheek where he is mildest,
Because is purified and resolved the rack
That erst disturbed it, till the welkin laughs
With all the beauties of its pageantry ;
Thus did I likewise, after that my Lady 85
Had me provided with her clear response,
And like a star in heaven the truth was seen.
And soon as to a stop her words had come,
Not otherwise does iron scintillate
When molten, than those circles scintillated. 90
Their coruscation all the sparks repeated,
And they so many were, their number makes
More millions than the doubling of the chess.
I heard them sing hosanna choir by choir
To the fixed point which holds them at the *Ubi*, 95
And ever will, where they have ever been.
And she, who saw the dubious meditations
Within my mind, "The primal circles," said,
"Have shown thee Seraphim and Cherubim.
Thus rapidly they follow their own bonds, 100
To be as like the point as most they can,
And can as far as they are high in vision.
Those other Loves, that round about them go,
Thrones of the countenance divine are called,
Because they terminate the primal Triad. 105
And thou shouldst know that they all have delight
As much as their own vision penetrates
The Truth, in which all intellect finds rest.
From this it may be seen how blessedness
Is founded in the faculty which sees, 110
And not in that which loves, and follows next ;
And of this seeing merit is the measure,

Which is brought forth by grace, and by good will ;
 Thus on from grade to grade doth it proceed.
 The second Triad, which is germinating 115
 In such wise in this sempiternal spring,
 That no nocturnal Aries despoils,
 Perpetually hosanna warbles forth
 With threefold melody, that sounds in three
 Orders of joy, with which it is intrined. 120
 The three Divine are in this hierarchy,
 First the Dominions, and the Virtues next ;
 And the third order is that of the Powers.
 Then in the dances twain penultimate
 The Principalities and Archangels wheel ; 125
 The last is wholly of angelic sports,
 These orders upward all of them are gazing,
 And downward so prevail, that unto God
 They all attracted are and all attract.
 And Dionysius with so great desire 130
 To contemplate these Orders set himself,
 He named them and distinguished them as I do.
 But Gregory afterwards dissented from him ;
 Wherefore, as soon as he unclosed his eyes
 Within this heaven, he at himself did smile. 135
 And if so much of secret truth a mortal
 Proffered on earth, I would not have thee marvel,
 For he who saw it here revealed it to him,
 With much more of the truth about these circles."



CANTO XXIX.

AT what time both the children of Latona,
 Surmounted by the Ram and by the Scales,
 Together make a zone of the horizon,
 As long as from the time the zenith holds them

In equipoise, till from that girdle both 5
Changing their hemisphere disturb the balance,
So long, her face depicted with a smile,
Did Beatrice keep silence while she gazed
Fixedly at the point which had o'ercome me.
Then she began : " I say, and I ask not 10
What thou dost wish to hear, for I have seen it
Where centres every When and every *Ubi*.
Not to acquire some good unto himself,
Which is impossible, but that his splendour
In its resplendency may say, '*Subsisto*,' 15
In his eternity outside of time,
Outside all other limits, as it pleased him,
Into new Loves the Eternal Love unfolded.
Nor as if torpid did he lie before ;
For neither after nor before proceeded 20
The going forth of God upon these waters.
Matter and form unmingled and conjoined
Came into being that had no defect,
E'en as three arrows from a three-stringed bow.
And as in glass, in amber, or in crystal 25
A sunbeam flashes so, that from its coming
To its full being is no interval,
So from its Lord did the triform effect
Ray forth into its being all together,
Without discrimination of beginning. 30
Order was con-created and constructed
In substances, and summit of the world
Were those wherein the pure act was produced.
Pure potentiality held the lowest part ;
Midway bound potentiality with act 35
Such bond that it shall never be unbound.
Jerome has written unto you of angels
Created a long lapse of centuries
Or ever yet the other world was made ;
But written is this truth in many places 40

By writers of the Holy Ghost, and thou
 Shalt see it, if thou lookest well thereat.
 And even reason seeth it somewhat,
 For it would not concede that for so long
 Could be the motors without their perfection. 45
 Now dost thou know both where and when these Loves
 Created were, and how ; so that extinct
 In thy desire already are three fires.
 Nor could one reach, in counting, unto twenty
 So swiftly, as a portion of these angels 50
 Disturbed the subject of your elements.
 The rest remained, and they began this art
 Which thou discernest, with so great delight
 That never from their circling do they cease.
 The occasion of the fall was the accursed 55
 Presumption of that One, whom thou hast seen
 By all the burden of the world constrained.
 Those whom thou here beholdest modest were
 To recognise themselves as of that goodness
 Which made them apt for so much understanding ; 60
 On which account their vision was exalted
 By the enlightening grace and their own merit,
 So that they have a full and steadfast will.
 I would not have thee doubt, but certain be,
 'Tis meritorious to receive this grace, 65
 According as the affection opens to it.
 Now round about in this consistory
 Much mayst thou contemplate, if these my words
 Be gathered up, without all further aid.
 But since upon the earth, throughout your schools, 70
 They teach that such is the angelic nature
 That it doth hear, and recollect, and will,
 More will I say, that thou mayst see unmixed
 The truth that is confounded there below,
 Equivocating in such like prelections. 75
 These substances, since in God's countenance
 (59)

They jocund were, turned not away their sight
From that wherefrom not anything is hidden ;
Hence they have not their vision intercepted
By object new, and hence they do not need 80
To recollect, through interrupted thought,
So that below, not sleeping, people dream,
Believing they speak truth, and not believing ;
And in the last is greater sin and shame.
Below you do not journey by one path 85
Philosophising ; so transporteth you
Love of appearance and the thought thereof.
And even this above here is endured
With less disdain, than when is set aside
The Holy Writ, or when it is distorted. 90
They think not there how much of blood it costs
To sow it in the world, and how he pleases
Who in humility keeps close to it.
Each striveth for appearance, and doth make
His own inventions ; and these treated are 95
By preachers, and the Evangel holds its peace,
One sayeth that the moon did backward turn,
In the Passion of Christ, and interpose herself
So that the sunlight reached not down below ;
And lies ; for of its own accord the light 100
Hid itself ; whence to Spaniards and to Indians,
As to the Jews, did such eclipse respond.
Florence hath not so many Lapi and Bindi
As fables such as these, that every year
Are shouted from the pulpit back and forth, 105
In such wise that the lambs, who do not know,
Come back from pasture fed upon the wind,
And not to see the harm doth not excuse them.
Christ did not to his first disciples say,
' Go forth, and to the world preach idle tales,' 110
But unto them a true foundation gave ;
And this so loudly sounded from their lips,

That, in the warfare to enkindle Faith,
 They made of the Evangel shields and lances,
 Now men go forth with jests and drolleries 115
 To preach, and if but well the people laugh,
 The hood puffs out, and nothing more is asked.
 But in the cowl there nestles such a bird,
 That, if the common people were to see it,
 They would perceive what pardons they confide in, 120
 For which so great on earth has grown the folly,
 That, without proof of any testimony,
 To each indulgence they would flock together.
 By this Saint Anthony his pig doth fatten,
 And many others, who are worse than pigs, 125
 Paying in money without mark of coinage.
 But since we have digressed abundantly,
 Turn back thine eyes forthwith to the right path,
 So that the way be shortened with the time.
 This nature doth so multiply itself 130
 In numbers, that there never yet was speech
 Nor mortal fancy that can go so far.
 And if thou notest that which is revealed
 By Daniel, thou wilt see that in his thousands
 Number determinate is kept concealed. 135
 The primal light, that all irradiates it,
 By modes as many is received therein,
 As are the splendours wherewith it is mated.
 Hence, inasmuch as on the act conceptive
 The affection followeth, of love the sweetness 140
 Therein diversely fervid is or tepid.
 The height behold now and the amplitude
 Of the eternal power, since it hath made
 Itself so many mirrors, where 'tis broken,
 One in itself remaining as before." 145

CANTO XXX.

PERCHANCE six thousand miles remote from us
 Is glowing the sixth hour, and now this world
 Inclines its shadow almost to a level,
 When the mid-heaven begins to make itself
 So deep to us, that here and there a star 5
 Ceases to shine so far down as this depth,
 And as advances bright exceedingly
 The handmaid of the sun, the heaven is closed
 Light after light to the most beautiful ;
 Not otherwise the Triumph, which for ever 10
 Plays round about the point that vanquished me,
 Seeming enclosed by what itself encloses,
 Little by little from my vision faded ;
 Whereat to turn mine eyes on Beatrice
 My seeing nothing and my love constrained me. 15
 If what has hitherto been said of her
 Were all concluded in a single praise,
 Scant would it be to serve the present turn.
 Not only does the beauty I beheld
 Transcend ourselves, but truly I believe 20
 Its Maker only may enjoy it all.
 Vanquished do I confess me by this passage
 More than by problem of his theme was ever
 O'ercome the comic or the tragic poet ;
 For as the sun the sight* that trembles most, 25
 Even so the memory of that sweet smile
 My mind depriveth of its very self.
 From the first day that I beheld her face
 In this life, to the moment of this look,
 The sequence of my song has ne'er been severed : 30
 But now perforce this sequence must desist
 From following her beauty with my verse,
 As every artist at his uttermost.

Such as I leave her to a greater fame
 Than any of my trumpet, which is bringing 35
 Its arduous matter to a final close,
 With voice and gesture of a perfect leader
 She recommenced : " We from the greatest body
 Have issued to the heaven that is pure light ;
 Light intellectual replete with love, 40
 Love of true good replete with ecstasy,
 Ecstasy that transcendeth every sweetness,
 Here shalt thou see the one host and the other
 Of Paradise, and one in the same aspects
 Which at the final judgment thou shalt see." 45
 Even as a sudden lightning that disperses
 The visual spirits, so that it deprives
 The eye of impress from the strongest objects,
 Thus round about me flashed a living light,
 And left me swathed around with such a veil 50
 Of its effulgence, that I nothing saw.
 " Ever the Love which quieteth this heaven
 Welcomes into itself with such salute,
 To make the candle ready for its flame."
 No sooner had within me these brief words 55
 An entrance found, than I perceived myself
 To be uplifted over my own power,
 And I with vision new rekindled me,
 Such that no light whatever is so pure
 But that mine eyes were fortified against it. 60
 And light I saw in fashion of a river
 Fulvid with its effulgence, 'twixt two banks
 Depicted with an admirable Spring.
 Out of this river issued living sparks,
 And on all sides sank down into the flowers, 65
 Like unto rubies that are set in gold ;
 And then, as if inebriate with the odours,
 They plunged again into the wondrous torrent,
 And as one entered issued forth another.

"The high desire, that now inflames and moves thee 70
To have intelligence of what thou seest,
Pleaseth me all the more, the more it swells.
But of this water it behoves thee drink
Before so great a thirst in thee be slaked."
Thus said to me the sunshine of mine eyes ; 75
And added : "The river and the topazes
Going in and out, and the laughing of the herbage,
Are of their truth foreshadowing prefaces ;
Not that these things are difficult in themselves,
But the deficiency is on thy side, 80
For yet thou hast not vision so exalted."
There is no babe that leaps so suddenly
With face towards the milk, if he awake
Much later than his usual custom is,
As I did, that I might make better mirrors 85
Still of mine eyes, down stooping to the wave
Which flows that we therein be better made.
And even as the penthouse of mine eyelids
Drank of it, it forthwith appeared to me
Out of its length to be transformed to round. 90
Then as a folk who have been under masks
Seem other than before, if they divest
The semblance not their own they disappeared in,
Thus into greater pomp were changed for me
The flowerets and the sparks, so that I saw 95
Both of the Courts of Heaven made manifest.
O splendour of God ! by means of which I saw
The lofty triumph of the realm veracious,
Give me the power to say how it I saw !
There is a light above, which visible 100
Makes the Creator unto every creature,
Who only in beholding Him has peace,
And it expands itself in circular form
To such extent, that its circumference
Would be too large a girdle for the sun. 105

The semblance of it is all made of rays
 Reflected from the top of Primal Motion,
 Which takes therefrom vitality and power.
 And as a hill in water at its base
 Mirrors itself, as if to see its beauty 110
 When affluent most in verdure and in flowers,
 So, ranged aloft all round about the light,
 Mirrored I saw in more ranks than a thousand
 All who above there have from us returned.
 And if the lowest row collect within it 115
 So great a light, how vast the amplitude
 Is of this Rose in its extremest leaves !
 My vision in the vastness and the height
 Lost not itself, but comprehended all
 The quantity and quality of that gladness. 120
 There near and far nor add nor take away ;
 For there where God immediately doth govern,
 The natural law in naught is relevant.
 Into the yellow of the Rose Eternal
 That spreads, and multiplies, and breathes an odour
 Of praise unto the ever-vernal Sun, 125
 As one who silent is and fain would speak,
 Me Beatrice drew on, and said : " Behold
 Of the white stoles how vast the convent is !
 Behold how vast the circuit of our city ! 130
 Behold our seats so filled to overflowing,
 That here henceforward are few people wanting !
 On that great throne whereon thine eyes are fixed
 For the crown's sake already placed upon it,
 Before thou suppest at this wedding feast 135
 Shall sit the soul (that is to be Augustus
 On earth) of noble Henry, who shall come
 To redress Italy ere she be ready.
 Blind covetousness, that casts its spell upon you,
 Has made you like unto the little child, 140
 Who dies of hunger and drives off the nurse.

And in the sacred forum then shall be
 A Prefect such, that openly or covert
 On the same road he will not walk with him.
 But long of God he will not be endured
 In holy office ; he shall be thrust down
 Where Simon Magus is for his deserts,
 And make him of Alagna lower go !"

145



CANTO XXXI.

IN fashion then as of a snow-white rose
 Displayed itself to me the saintly host,
 Whom Christ in his own blood had made his bride,
 But the other host, that flying sees and sings
 The glory of Him who doth enamour it,
 And the goodness that created it so noble,
 Even as a swarm of bees, that sinks in flowers
 One moment, and the next returns again
 To where its labour is to sweetness turned,
 Sank into the great flower, that is adorned
 With leaves so many, and thence reascended
 To where its love abideth evermore.
 Their faces had they all of living flame,
 And wings of gold, and all the rest so white
 No snow unto that limit doth attain.
 From bench to bench, into the flower descending,
 They carried something of the peace and ardour
 Which by the fanning of their flanks they won.
 Nor did the interposing 'twixt the flower
 And what was o'er it of such plenitude
 Of flying shapes impede the sight and splendour ;
 Because the light divine so penetrates
 The universe, according to its merit,
 That naught can be an obstacle against it.

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This realm secure and full of gladsomeness, 25
 Crowded with ancient people and with modern,
 Unto one mark had all its look and love.
 O Trinal Light, that in a single star
 Sparkling upon their sight so satisfies them,
 Look down upon our tempest here below ! 30
 If the barbarians, coming from some region
 That every day by Helice is covered,
 Revolving with her son whom she delights in,
 Beholding Rome and all her noble works,
 Were wonder-struck, what time the Lateran 35
 Above all mortal things was eminent,—
 I who to the divine had from the human,
 From time unto eternity, had come,
 From Florence to a people just and sane,
 With what amazement must I have been filled ! 40
 Truly between this and the joy, it was
 My pleasure not to hear, and to be mute.
 And as a pilgrim who delighteth him
 In gazing round the temple of his vow,
 And hopes some day to retell how it was, 45
 So through the living light my way pursuing
 Directed I mine eyes o'er all the ranks,
 Now up, now down, and now all round about.
 Faces I saw of charity persuasive
 Embellished by His light and their own smile, 50
 And attitudes adorned with every grace.
 The general form of Paradise already
 My glance had comprehended as a whole,
 In no part hitherto remaining fixed,
 And round I turned me with rekindled wish 55
 My Lady to interrogate of things
 Concerning which my mind was in suspense.
 One thing I meant, another answered me ;
 I thought I should see Beatrice, and saw
 An Old Man habited like the glorious people. 60

O'erflowing was he in his eyes and cheeks
With joy benign, in attitude of pity
As to a tender father is becoming.
And "She, where is she?" instantly I said ;
Whence he : "To put an end to thy desire, 65
Me Beatrice hath sent from mine own place.
And if thou lookest up to the third round
Of the first rank, again shalt thou behold her
Upon the throne her merits have assigned her."
Without reply I lifted up mine eyes, 70
And saw her, as she made herself a crown
Reflecting from herself the eternal rays.
Not from that region which the highest thunders
Is any mortal eye so far removed,
In whatsoever sea it deepest sinks, 75
As there from Beatrice my sight ; but this
Was nothing unto me ; because her image
Descended not to me by medium blurred.
"O Lady, thou in whom my hope is strong,
And who for my salvation didst endure 80
In Hell to leave the imprint of thy feet,
Of whatsoever things I have beheld,
As coming from thy power and from thy goodness
I recognise the virtue and the grace.
Thou from a slave hast brought me unto freedom, 85
By all those ways, by all the expedients,
Whereby thou hadst the power of doing it.
Preserve towards me thy magnificence,
So that this soul of mine, which thou hast healed,
Pleasing to thee be loosened from the body." 90
Thus I implored ; and she, so far away,
Smiled, as it seemed, and looked once more at me ;
Then unto the eternal fountain turned.
And said the Old Man holy : "That thou mayst
Accomplish perfectly thy journeying, 95
Whereunto prayer and holy love have sent me,

Fly with thine eyes all round about this garden ;
 For seeing it will discipline thy sight
 Farther to mount along the ray divine.
 And she, the Queen of Heaven, for whom I burn 100
 Wholly with love, will grant us every grace,
 Because that I her faithful Bernard am."
 As he who peradventure from Croatia
 Cometh to gaze at our Veronica,
 Who through its ancient fame is never sated, 105
 But says in thought, the while it is displayed,
 " My Lord, Christ Jesus, God of every God,
 Now was your semblance made like unto this ?"
 Even such was I while gazing at the living
 Charity of the man, who in this world 110
 By contemplation tasted of that peace.
 " Thou son of grace, this jocund life," began he,
 " Will not be known to thee by keeping ever
 Thine eyes below here on the lowest place ;
 But mark the circles to the most remote, 115
 Until thou shalt behold enthroned the Queen
 To whom this realm is subject and devoted."
 I lifted up mine eyes, and as at morn
 The oriental part of the horizon
 Surpasses that wherein the sun goes down, 120
 Thus, as if going with mine eyes from vale
 To mount, I saw a part in the remoteness
 Surpass in splendour all the other front.
 And even as there, where we await the pole
 That Phæton drove badly, blazes more 125
 The light, and is on either side diminished,
 So likewise that pacific oriflamme
 Gleamed brightest in the centre, and each side
 In equal measure did the flame abate.
 And at that centre, with their wings expanded, 130
 More than a thousand jubilant Angels saw I,
 Each differing in effulgence and in kind.

I saw there at their sports and at their songs
 A beauty smiling, which the gladness was
 Within the eyes of all the other saints ; 135
 And if I had in speaking as much wealth
 As in imagining, I should not dare
 To attempt the smallest part of its delight.
 Bernard, as soon as he beheld mine eyes
 Fixed and intent upon its fervid fervour, 140
 His own with such affection turned to her
 That it made mine more ardent to behold.



CANTO XXXII.

ABSORBED in his delight, that contemplator
 Assumed the willing office of a teacher,
 And gave beginning to these holy words :
 " The wound that Mary closed up and anointed,
 She at her feet who is so beautiful, 5
 She is the one who opened it and pierced it.
 Within that order which the third seats make
 Is seated Rachel, lower than the other,
 With Beatrice, in manner as thou seest.
 Sarah, Rebecca, Judith, and her who was 10
 Ancestress of the Singer, who for dole
 Of the misdeed said, '*Miserere mei*,'
 Canst thou behold from seat to seat descending
 Down in gradation, as with each one's name
 I through the Rose go down from leaf to leaf. 15
 And downward from the seventh row, even as
 Above the same, succeed the Hebrew women,
 Dividing all the tresses of the flower ;
 Because, according to the view which Faith
 In Christ hath taken, these are the partition 20
 By which the sacred stairways are divided.

Upon this side, where perfect is the flower
With each one of its petals, seated are
Those who believed in Christ who was to come.
Upon the other side, where intersected 25
With vacant spaces are the semicircles,
Are those who looked to Christ already come.
And as, upon this side, the glorious seat
Of the Lady of Heaven, and the other seats
Below it, such a great division make, 30
So opposite doth that of the great John,
Who, ever holy, desert and martyrdom
Endured, and afterwards two years in Hell.
And under him thus to divide were chosen
Francis, and Benedict, and Augustine, 35
And down to us the rest from round to round.
Behold now the high providence divine ;
For one and other aspect of the Faith
In equal measure shall this garden fill.
And know that downward from that rank which cleaves
Midway the sequence of the two divisions, 41
Not by their proper merit are they seated ;
But by another's under fixed conditions ;
For these are spirits one and all assoiled
Before they any true election had. 45
Well canst thou recognise it in their faces,
And also in their voices puerile,
If thou regard them well and hearken to them.
Now doubttest thou, and doubting thou art silent ;
But I will loosen for thee the strong bond 50
In which thy subtile fancies hold thee fast.
Within the amplitude of this domain
No casual point can possibly find place,
No more than sadness can, or thirst, or hunger ;
For by eternal law has been established 55
Whatever thou beholdest, so that closely
The ring is fitted to the finger here.

And therefore are these people, festinate
Unto true life, not *sine causa* here
More and less excellent among themselves. 60
The King, by means of whom this realm reposes
In so great love and in so great delight
That no will ventureth to ask for more,
In his own joyous aspect every mind
Creating, at his pleasure dowers with grace 65
Diversely ; and let here the effect suffice.
And this is clearly and expressly noted
For you in Holy Scripture, in those twins
Who in their mother had their anger roused.
According to the colour of the hair, 70
Therefore, with such a grace the light supreme
Consenteth that they worthily be crowned.
Without, then, any merit of their deeds,
Stationed are they in different gradations,
Differing only in their first acuteness. 75
'Tis true that in the early centuries,
With innocence, to work out their salvation
Sufficient was the faith of parents only.
After the earlier ages were completed,
Behoved it that the males by circumcision 80
Unto their innocent wings should virtue add ;
But after that the time of grace had come
Without the baptism absolute of Christ,
Such innocence below there was retained.
Look now into the face that unto Christ, 85
Hath most resemblance ; for its brightness only
Is able to prepare thee to see Christ."
On her did I behold so great a gladness
Rain down, borne onward in the holy minds
Created through that altitude to fly, 90
That whatsoever I had seen before
Did not suspend me in such admiration,
Nor show me such similitude of God.

And the same Love that first descended there,
 "Ave Maria, gratia plena," singing, 95
 In front of her his wings expanded wide.
 Unto the canticle divine responded
 From every part the court beatified,
 So that each sight became serener for it.
 "O holy father, who for me endurest 100
 To be below here, leaving the sweet place
 In which thou sittest by eternal lot,
 Who is the Angel that with so much joy
 Into the eyes is looking of our Queen,
 Enamoured so that he seems made of fire?" 105
 Thus I again recourse had to the teaching
 Of that one who delighted him in Mary,
 As doth the star of morning in the sun.
 And he to me: "Such gallantry and grace
 As there can be in Angel and in soul, 110
 All is in him; and thus we fain would have it;
 Because he is the one who bore the palm
 Down unto Mary, when the Son of God
 To take our burden on himself decreed.
 But now come onward with thine eyes, as I 115
 Speaking shall go, and note the great patricians
 Of this most just and merciful of empires.
 Those two that sit above there most enraptured,
 As being very near unto Augusta,
 Are as it were the two roots of this Rose. 120
 He who upon the left is near her placed
 The father is, by whose audacious taste
 The human species so much bitter tastes.
 Upon the right thou seest that ancient father
 Of Holy Church, into whose keeping Christ 125
 The keys committed of this lovely flower.
 And he who all the evil days beheld,
 Before his death, of her the beauteous bride
 Who with the spear and with the nails was won,

Beside him sits, and by the other rests 130
That leader under whom on manna lived
The people ingrate, fickle, and stiff-necked.
Opposite Peter seest thou Anna seated,
So well content to look upon her daughter,
Her eyes she moves not while she sings Hosanna. 135
And opposite the eldest household father
Lucia sits, she who thy Lady moved
When to rush downward thou didst bend thy brows.
But since the moments of thy vision fly,
Here will we make full stop, as a good tailor 140
Who makes the gown according to his cloth,
And unto the first Love will turn our eyes,
That looking upon Him thou penetrate
As far as possible through his effulgence.
Truly, lest peradventure thou recede, 145
Moving thy wings believing to advance,
By prayer behoves it that grace be obtained ;
Grace from that one who has the power to aid thee ;
And thou shalt follow me with thy affection
That from my words thy heart turn not aside." 150
And he began this holy orison.

*CANTO XXXIII.*

"THOU Virgin Mother, daughter of thy Son,
Humble and high beyond all other creature,
The limit fixed of the eternal counsel,
Thou art the one who such nobility
To human nature gave, that its Creator 5
Did not disdain to make himself its creature.
Within thy womb rekindled was the love,
By heat of which in the eternal peace
After such wise this flower has germinated.

Here unto us thou art a noonday torch 10
Of charity, and below there among mortals
Thou art the living fountain-head of hope.
Lady, thou art so great, and so prevailing,
That he who wishes grace, nor runs to thee,
His aspirations without wings would fly. 15
Not only thy benignity gives succour
To him who asketh it, but oftentimes
Forerunneth of its own accord the asking.
In thee compassion is, in thee is pity,
In thee magnificence ; in thee unites 20
Whate'er of goodness is in any creature.
Now doth this man, who from the lowest depth
Of the universe as far as here has seen
One after one the spiritual lives,
Supplicate thee through grace for so much power 25
That with his eyes he may uplift himself
Higher towards the uttermost salvation.
And I, who never burned for my own seeing
More than I do for his, all of my prayers
Proffer to thee, and pray they come not short, 30
That thou wouldst scatter from him every cloud
Of his mortality so with thy prayers,
That the Chief Pleasure be to him displayed.
Still farther do I pray thee, Queen, who canst
Whate'er thou wilt, that sound thou mayst preserve 35
After so great a vision his affections.
Let thy protection conquer human movements ;
See Beatrice and all the blessed ones
My prayers to second clasp their hands to thee !"
The eyes beloved and revered of God, 40
Fastened upon the speaker, showed to us
How grateful unto her are prayers devout ;
Then unto the Eternal Light they turned,
On which it is not credible could be
By any creature bent an eye so clear. 45

And I, who to the end of all desires
Was now approaching, even as I ought
The ardour of desire within me ended.
Bernard was beckoning unto me, and smiling,
That I should upward look ; but I already 50
Was of my own accord such as he wished ;
Because my sight, becoming purified,
Was entering more and more into the ray
Of the High Light which of itself is true.
From that time forward what I saw was greater 55
Than our discourse, that to such vision yields,
And yields the memory unto such excess.
Even as he is who seeth in a dream,
And after dreaming the imprinted passion
Remains, and to his mind the rest returns not, 60
Even such am I, for almost utterly
Ceases my vision, and distilleth yet
Within my heart the sweetness born of it ;
Even thus the snow is in the sun unsealed,
Even thus upon the wind in the light leaves 65
Were the soothsayings of the Sibyl lost.
O Light Supreme, that dost so far uplift thee
From the conceits of mortals, to my mind
Of what thou didst appear re-lend a little,
And make my tongue of so great puissance, 70
That but a single sparkle of thy glory
It may bequeath unto the future people ;
For by returning to my memory somewhat,
And by a little sounding in these verses,
More of thy victory shall be conceived ! 75
I think the keenness of the living ray
Which I endured would have bewildered me,
If but mine eyes had been averted from it ;
And I remember that I was more bold
On this account to bear, so that I joined 80
My aspect with the Glory Infinite.

O grace abundant, by which I presumed
 To fix my sight upon the Light Eternal,
 So that the seeing I consumed therein !
 I saw that in its depth far down is lying, 85
 Bound up with love together in one volume,
 What through the universe in leaves is scattered ;
 Substance, and accident, and their operations
 All interfused together in such wise
 That what I speak of is one simple light. 90
 The universal fashion of this knot
 Methinks I saw, since more abundantly
 In saying this I feel that I rejoice.
 One moment is more lethargy to me,
 Than five and twenty centuries to the emprise 95
 That startled Neptune with the shade of Argo !
 My mind in this wise wholly in suspense,
 Steadfast, immovable, attentive gazed,
 And evermore with gazing grew enkindled.
 In presence of that light one such becomes, 100
 That to withdraw therefrom for other prospect
 It is impossible he e'er consent :
 Because the good, which object is of will,
 Is gathered all in this, and out of it
 That is defective which is perfect there. 105
 Shorter henceforward will my language fall
 Of what I yet remember, than an infant's
 Who still his tongue doth moisten at the breast.
 Not because more than one unmingled semblance
 Was in the living light on which I looked, 110
 For it is always what it was before ;
 But through the sight, that fortified itself
 In me by looking, one appearance only
 To me was ever changing as I changed.
 Within the deep and luminous subsistence 115
 Of the High Light appeared to me three circles,
 Of threefold colour and of one dimension,

- And by the second seemed the first reflected
As Iris is by Iris, and the third
Seemed fire that equally from both is breathed. 120
- O how all speech is feeble and falls short
Of my conceit, and this to what I saw
Is such, 'tis not enough to call it little !
- O Light Eterne, sole in thyself that dwellest,
Sole knowest thyself, and, known unto thyself 125
And knowing, lovest and smilest on thyself !
That circulation, which being thus conceived
Appeared in thee as a reflected light,
When somewhat contemplated by mine eyes,
Within itself, of its own very colour 130
Seemed to me painted with our effigy,
Wherefore my sight was all absorbed therein.
As the geometrician, who endeavours
To square the circle, and discovers not,
By taking thought, the principle he wants, 135
Even such was I at that new apparition ;
I wished to see how the image to the circle
Conformed itself, and how it there finds place ;
But my own wings were not enough for this,
Had it not been that then my mind there smote 140
A flash of lightning, wherein came its wish.
Here vigour failed the lofty fantasy :
But now was turning my desire and will,
Even as a wheel that equally is moved,
The Love which moves the sun and the other stars. 145



NOTES.



CANTO I.

1. Dante's theory of the universe is the old one, which made the earth a stationary central point, around which all the heavenly bodies revolved ; a theory that, according to Milton, *Par. Lost*, VIII. 15, astonished even Adam in Paradise :—

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heaven and earth consisting, and compute
Their magnitudes: this earth, a spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compared
And all her numbered stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible (for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal), merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot,
One day and night ; in all their vast survey
Useless besides ; reasoning I oft admire,
How Nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold, to this one use,
For aught appears, and on their orbs impose
Such restless revolution day by day
Repeated ; while the sedentary earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Served by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion, and receives,
As tribute, such a sunless journey brought
Of incorporeal speed, her warmth and light,—
Speed, to describe whose swiftness number fails.

The reply that Raphael makes to “our general ancestor” may be addressed to every reader of the *Paradiso* :—

Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun ;
He from the east his flaming road begin,
Or she from west her silent course advance,
With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
On her soft axle ; while she paces even,
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along ;
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.

Thus, taking the earth as the central point, and speaking of the order of the Ten Heavens, Dante says, *Convito*, II. 4:—

"The first is that where the Moon is; the second is that where Mercury is; the third is that where Venus is; the fourth is that where the Sun is; the fifth is that where Mars is; the sixth is that where Jupiter is; the seventh is that where Saturn is; the eighth is that of the Stars; the ninth is not visible, save by the motion mentioned above, and is called by many the Crystalline; that is, diaphanous, or wholly transparent. Beyond all these, indeed, the Catholics place the Empyrean Heaven; that is to say, the Heaven of flame, or luminous; and this they suppose to be immovable, from having within itself, in every part, that which its matter demands. And this is the cause why the Primum Mobile has a very swift motion; from the fervent longing which each part of that ninth heaven has to be conjoined with that Divinest Heaven, the Heaven of Rest, which is next to it, it revolves therein with so great desire, that its velocity is almost incomprehensible; and quiet and peaceful is the place of that supreme Deity, who alone doth perfectly see himself."

Of the symbolism of these Heavens he says, *Convito*, II. 14:—

"As narrated above, the seven Heavens nearest to us are those of the Planets; and above these are two movable Heavens, and one motionless over all. To the first seven correspond the seven sciences of the Trivium and Quadrivium; that is, Grammar, Dialectics, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, and Astrology. To the eighth, that is, to the starry sphere, Natural Science, called Physics, corresponds, and the first science, which is called Metaphysics; and to the ninth sphere corresponds Moral Science; and to the Heaven of Rest, the Divine Science, which is called Theology."

The details of these correspondences will be given later in their appropriate places.

These Ten Heavens are the heavens of the Paradiso; nine of them revolving about the earth as a central point, and the motionless Empyrean encircling and containing all.

In the first Heaven, or that of the Moon, are seen the spirits of those who, having taken monastic vows, were forced to violate them. In the second, or that of Mercury, the spirits of those whom desire of fame incited to noble deeds. In the third, or that of Venus, the spirits of Lovers. In the fourth, or that of the Sun, the spirits of Theologians and Fathers of the Church. In the fifth, or that of Mars, the spirits of Crusaders and those who died for the true Faith. In the sixth, or that of Jupiter, the spirits of righteous Kings and Rulers. In the seventh, or that of Saturn, the spirits of the Contemplative. In the eighth, or that of the Fixed Stars, the Triumph of Christ. In the ninth, or Primum Mobile, the Angelic Hierarchies. In the tenth, or the Empyrean, is the Visible Presence of God.

It must be observed, however, that the lower spheres, in which the spirits appear, are not assigned them as their places or dwellings. They show themselves in these different places only to indicate to Dante the different degrees of glory which they enjoy, and to show that while on earth they were under the influence of the planets in which they here appear. Dante expressly says, in Canto IV. 28:—

He of the Seraphim most absorbed in God,
 Moses, and Samuel, and whichever John
 Thou mayst select, I say, and even Mary,
 Have not in any other heaven their thrones
 Than have those spirits that just appeared to thee,
 Nor of existence more or fewer years;
 But all make beautiful the primal circle,
 And have sweet life in different degrees,
 By feeling more or less the eternal breath.
 They showed themselves here, not because allotted
 This sphere has been to them, but to give sign
 Of the celestial which is least exalted.

The threefold main division of the *Paradiso*, indicated by a longer prelude, or by a natural pause in the action of the poem, is: 1. From Canto I. to Canto X. 2. From Canto X. to Canto XXIII. 3. From Canto XXIII. to the end.

2. *Wisdom of Solomon* i. 7: "For the spirit of the Lord filleth the world;" and *Ecclesiasticus* xlii. 16: "The sun that giveth light looketh upon all things, and the work thereof is full of the glory of the Lord."

4. The Empyrean. Milton, *Par. Lost*, III. 57:—

From the pure Empyrean where he sits
 High throned above all highth.

5. 2 *Corinthians* xii. 2:—

"I knew a man in Christ about fourteen years ago, (whether in the body, I cannot tell; or whether out of the body, I cannot tell: God knoweth,) such an one caught up to the third heaven. And I knew such a man, (whether in the body, or out of the body, I cannot tell; God knoweth;) how that he was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter."

7. *Convito*, III. 2:—

"Hence the human soul, which is the noblest form of those created under heaven, receiveth more of the divine nature than any other. . . . And inasmuch as its being depends upon God, and is preserved by him, it naturally desires and wishes to be united with God, in order to strengthen its being."

And again, *Convito*, III. 6:—

"Each thing chiefly desireth its own perfection, and in it quieteth every desire, and for it is each thing desired. And this is the desire which always maketh each delight seem insufficient; for in this life is no delight so great that it can satisfy the thirst of the soul, so that the desire I speak of shall not remain in our thoughts."

13. Chaucer, *House of Fame*, III. 1:—

God of science and of light,
 Apollo! thorough thy grete might
 This litel last boke now thou gye.

And if that divine virtue thou
 Wilt helpen me to shouwen now
 That in my hed ymarked is,

Thou shalt yse me go as blive
 Unto the next laurer I se,
 And kysse it for it is thy tre.
 Nowe entre in my brest anone.

19. Chaucer, *Ballade in Commendacion of Our Ladie*, 12 :—

O winde of grace ! now blowe unto my saile ;
O auriate licour of Clio ! to write
My penne enspire, of that I woll indlte.

20. Ovid, *Met.* VI., Croxall's tr. :—

When straight another pictures to their view
The Satyr's fate, whom angry Phœbus slew ;
Who, raised with high conceit and puffed with pride,
At his own pipe the skillful God defied,
Why do you tear me from myself, he cries ?
Ah, cruel ! must my skin be made the prize ?
This for a silly pipe ? he roaring said,
Meanwhile the skin from off his limbs was flayed.

And Chaucer, *House of Fame*, 139, changing the sex of Marsyas :—

And Mercia that lost hire skinne,
Bothe in the face, bodie, and chinne,
For that she would envyen, lo !
To pipen bette than Apollo.

36. A town at the foot of Parnassus, dedicated to Apollo, and here used for Apollo.

Chaucer, *Queene Annelida and False Arcite*, 15 :—

Be favorable eke thou, Polymnia !
On Parnassus that, with thy susters glade
By Helicon, and not ferre from Cirrha,
Singed, with voice memoriall, in the shade
Under the laurer, which that maie not fade.

39. That point of the horizon where the sun rises at the equinox ; and where the Equator, the Zodiac, and the equinoctial Colure meet, and form each a cross with the Horizon.

41. The world is as wax, which the sun softens and stamps with his seal.

44. "This word *almost*," says Buti, "gives us to understand that it was not the exact moment when the sun enters Aries."

60. Milton, *Parad. Lost*, III. 593 :—

Not all parts like, but all alike informed
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire.

61. Milton, *Parad. Lost*, V. 310 :—

Seems another morn
Risen on mid-noon.

68. Glaucus, changed to a sea-god by eating of the salt-meadow grass. Ovid, *Met.* XIII., Rowe's tr. :—

Restless I grew, and every place forsook,
And still upon the seas I bent my look.
Farewell for ever ! Farewell, land ! I said ;
And plunged amidst the waves my sinking head
The gentle powers, who that low empire keep,
Received me as a brother of the deep ;
To Pethys, and to Ocean old, they pray
To purge my mortal earthy parts away.

"As Glaucus," says Buti, "was changed from a fisherman to

a sea-god by tasting of the grass that had that power, so the human soul, tasting of things divine, becomes divine."

73. Whether I were spirit only. *2 Corinthians* xii. 3: "Whether in the body, or out of the body, I cannot tell; God knoweth."

One of the questions which exercised the minds of the Fathers and the Schoolmen was, whether the soul were created before the body or after it. Origen, following Plato, supposes all souls to have been created at once, and to await their bodies. Thomas Aquinas combats this opinion, *Sum. Theol.*, I. Quæst. cxviii. 3, and maintains, that "creation and infusion are simultaneous in regard to the soul." This seems also to be Dante's belief. See *Purg.* XXV. 70:—

The primal Motor turns to it well pleased
At so great art of nature, and inspires
A spirit new, with virtue all replete.

Lucretius, *Nature of Things*, I. 123, Good's tr. :—

Yet doubtful is the doctrine, and unknown,
Whether, coeval with th' eternal frame,
The soul first lives when lives the body first,
Or boasts a date anterior.

76. It is a doctrine of Plato that the heavens are always in motion, seeking the Soul of the World, which has no determinate place, but is everywhere diffused. See also Note 1.

78. The music of the spheres.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, V. 1 :—

Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins:
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

And Milton, *Hymn on Christ's Nativity* :—

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears,
If ye have power to touch our senses so;
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the bass of Heaven's deep organ blow;
And, with your ninefold harmony,
Make up full consort to the angelic symphony.

Rixner, *Handbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie*, I. 100, speaking of the ten heavens, or the Lyre of Pythagoras, says: "These ten celestial spheres are arranged among themselves in an order so mathematical and musical, that is so harmonious, that the sphere of the fixed stars, which is above the sphere of Saturn, gives forth the deepest tone in the music of the universe (the World-Lyre strung with ten strings), and that of the Moon the highest."

Cicero, in his *Vision of Scipio*, inverts the tones. He says, Edmonds's tr. :—

"Which as I was gazing at in amazement, I said, as I recovered myself, From whence proceed these sounds, so strong and yet so sweet, that fill my ears? 'The melody,' replies he, 'which you hear, and which, though composed in unequal time, is nevertheless divided into regular harmony, is effected by the impulse and motion of the spheres themselves, which, by a happy temper of sharp and grave notes, regularly produces various harmonic effects. Now it is impossible that such prodigious movements should pass in silence; and nature teaches that the sounds which the spheres at one extremity utter must be sharp, and those on the other extremity must be grave; on which account, that highest revolution of the star-studded heaven, whose motion is more rapid, is carried on with a sharp and quick sound; whereas this of the moon, which is situated the lowest, and at the other extremity, moves with the gravest sound. For the earth, the ninth sphere, remaining motionless, abides invariably in the innermost position, occupying the central spot in the universe.

"Now these eight directions, two of which have the same powers, effect seven sounds, differing in their modulations, which number is the connecting principle of almost all things. Some learned men, by imitating this harmony with strings and vocal melodies, have opened a way for their return to this place; as all others have done, who, endued with pre-eminent qualities, have cultivated in their mortal life the pursuits of heaven.

"The ears of mankind, filled with these sounds, have become deaf, for of all your senses it is the most blunted. Thus, the people who live near the place where the Nile rushes down from very high mountains to the parts which are called Catadupa are destitute of the sense of hearing, by reason of the greatness of the noise. Now this sound, which is effected by the rapid rotation of the whole system of nature, is so powerful that human hearing cannot comprehend it, just as you cannot look directly upon the sun, because your sight and sense are overcome by his beams."

92. The region of fire. Brunetto Latini, *Treisor*, Ch. CVIII.:—

"After the zone of the air is placed the fourth element. This is an orb of fire without any moisture, which extends as far as the moon, and surrounds this atmosphere in which we are. And know that above the fire is first the moon, and the other stars, which are all of the nature of fire."

93. That is, toward the region of fire.

109. Milton, *Parad. Lost*, V. 469:—

One Almighty is, from whom
All things proceed, and up to him return,
If not depraved from good; created all
Such to perfection, one first matter all,
Indued with various forms, various degrees
Of substance, and, in things that live, of life;
But more refined, more spirituous, and pure,
As nearer to him placed, or nearer tending
Each in their several active spheres assigned,
Till body up to spirit work, in bounds
Proportioned to each kind. So from the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; from thence the leaves
More aery; last, the bright consummate flower
Spirits odorous breathes: flowers and their fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire, to animal,
To intellectual; give both life and sense,
Fancy and understanding: whence the soul

Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive.

121. Filicaja's beautiful sonnet on Providence is thus translated by Leigh Hunt:—

Just as a mother, with sweet, pious face,
Yearns towards her little children from her seat,
Gives one a kiss, another an embrace,
Takes this upon her knees, that on her feet;
And while from actions, looks, complaints, pretences,
She learns their feelings and their various will,
To this a look, to that a word, dispenses,
And, whether stern or smiling, loves them still;—
So Providence for us, high, infinite,
Makes our necessities its watchful task,
Hearkens to all our prayers, helps all our wants,
And even if it denies what seems our right,
Either denies because 'twould have us ask,
Or seems but to deny, or in denying grants.

122. The Empyrean, within which the Primum Mobile revolves
“with so great desire that its velocity is almost incomprehensible.”

141. *Convito*, III. 2:—

“The human soul, ennobled by the highest power, that is by reason, partakes of the divine nature in the manner of an eternal Intelligence; because the soul is so ennobled by that sovereign power and denuded of matter, that the divine light shines in it as in an angel: and therefore man has been called by the philosophers a divine animal.”

CANTO II.

1. The Heaven of the Moon, in which are seen the spirits of those who, having taken monastic vows, were forced to violate them.

In Dante's symbolism this heaven represents the first science of the Trivium. *Convito*, II. 14: “I say that the heaven of the Moon resembles Grammar; because it may be compared therewith; for if the Moon be well observed, two things are seen peculiar to it, which are not seen in the other stars. One is the shadow in it, which is nothing but the rarity of its body, in which the rays of the sun cannot terminate and be reflected as in the other parts. The other is the variation of its brightness, which now shines on one side, and now upon the other, according as the sun looks upon it. And Grammar has these two properties; since, on account of its infinity, the rays of reason do not terminate in it in any special part of its words; and it shines now on this side, and now on that, inasmuch as certain words, certain declinations, certain constructions, are in use which once were not, and many once were which will be again.”

For the influences of the Moon, see Canto III. Note 1.

The introduction to this canto is at once a warning and an invitation. Balbi, *Life and Times of Dante*, II. Ch. 15, Mrs. Bunbury's tr., says:—

"The last part of the *Commedia*, which Dante finished about this time (1320), . . . is said to be the most difficult and obscure part of the whole poem. And it is so; and it would be in vain for us to attempt to awaken in the generality of readers that attention which Dante has not been able to obtain for himself. Readers in general will always be repulsed by the difficulties of its numerous allegories, by the series of heavens, arranged according to the now forgotten Ptolemaic system, and more than all by disquisitions on philosophy and theology which often degenerate into mere scholastic themes. With the exception of the three cantos relating to Cacciaguida, and a few other episodes which recall us to earth, as well as those verses in which frequently Dante's love for Beatrice shines forth, the *Paradiso* must not be considered as pleasant reading for the general reader, but as an especial recreation for those who find there, expressed in sublime verse, those contemplations that have been the subjects of their philosophical and theological studies. . . . But few will always be the students of philosophy and theology, and much fewer those who look upon these sciences as almost one and the same thing, pursued by two different methods; these, if I am not mistaken, will find in Dante's *Paradiso* a treasure of thought, and the loftiest and most soothing words of comfort, forerunners of the joys of Heaven itself. Above all, the *Paradiso* will delight those who find themselves, when they are reading it, in a somewhat similar disposition of mind to that of Dante when he was writing it; those in short who, after having in their youth lived in the world, and sought happiness in it, have now arrived at maturity, old age, or satiety, and seek by the means of philosophy and theology to know as far as possible of that other world on which their hopes now rest. Philosophy is the romance of the aged, and Religion the only future history for us all. Both these subjects of contemplation we find in Dante's *Paradiso*, and pursued with a rare modesty, not beyond the limits of our understanding, and with due submission to the Divine Law which placed these limits.

8. In the other parts of the poem "one summit of Parnassus" has sufficed; but in this Minerva, Apollo, and the nine Muses come to his aid, as wind, helmsman, and compass.

11. The bread of the Angels is Knowledge or Science, which Dante calls the "ultimate perfection." *Convito*, I. 1:—

"Everything, impelled by the providence of its own nature, inclines towards its own perfection; whence, inasmuch as knowledge is the ultimate perfection of our soul, wherein consists our ultimate felicity, we are all naturally subject to its desire. . . . O blessed those few who sit at the table where the bread of the Angels is eaten."

16. The Argonauts, when they saw their leader Jason ploughing with the wild bulls of Æetes, and sowing the land with serpents' teeth. Ovid, *Met.* VII., Tate's tr.:—

To unknown yokes their brawny necks they yield,
And, like tame oxen, plough the wondering field.
The Colchians stare; the Grecians shout, and raise
Their champion's courage with inspiring praise.
Emboldened now, on fresh attempts he goes,
With serpent's teeth the fertile furrows sows;
The glebe, fermenting with enchanted juice,
Makes the snake's teeth a human crop produce.

19. This is generally interpreted as referring to the natural aspiration of the soul for higher things; characterised in *Purg.* XXI. 1 as

The natural thirst that ne'er is satisfied,
Excepting with the water for whose grace
The woman of Samaria besought.

But Venturi says that it means the "being borne onward by the motion of the Primum Mobile, and swept round so as to find himself directly beneath the moon."

23. As if looking back upon his journey through the air, Dante thus rapidly describes it in an inverse order, the arrival, the ascent, the departure;—the striking of the shaft, the flight, the discharge from the bow-string. Here again we are reminded of the arrow of Pandarus, *Iliad*, IV. 120.

51. Cain with his blood of thorns. See *Inf.* XX. Note 126.

59. The spots in the Moon, which Dante thought were caused by rarity or density of the substance of the planet. *Convito*, II. 14: "The shadow in it, which is nothing but the rarity of its body, in which the rays of the sun cannot terminate and be reflected, as in the other parts."

Milton, *Par. Lost*, V. 419:—

Whence in her visage round those spots unpurged,
Vapours not yet into her substance turned.

64. The Heaven of the Fixed Stars.

73. Either the diaphanous parts must run through the body of the Moon, or the rarity and density must be in layers one above the other.

90. As in a mirror, which Dante elsewhere, *Inf.* XXIII. 25, calls *impiombato vetro*, leaded glass.

107. The subject of the snow is what lies under it; "the mountain that remains naked," says Buti. Others give a scholastic interpretation to the word, defining it "the cause of accident," the cause of colour and cold.

111. Shall tremble like a star. "When a man looks at the stars," says Buti, "he sees their effulgence tremble, and this is because their splendour scintillates as fire does, and moves to and fro like the flame of the fire." The brighter they burn, the more they tremble.

113. The Primum Mobile, revolving in the Empyrean, and giving motion to all the heavens beneath it.

115. The Heaven of the Fixed Stars. *Greek Epigrams*, III. 62:—

If I were heaven,
With all the eyes of heaven would I look down on thee.

Also Catullus, *Carm.*, V. :—

How many stars, when night is silent,
Look on the furtive loves of men.

And Milton, *Par. Lost*, V. 44:—

Heaven wakes with all his eyes
Whom to behold but thee, nature's desire?

131. The Intelligences, ruling and guiding the several heavens (receiving power from above and distributing it downward, taking their impression from God and stamping it like a seal upon

the spheres below), according to Dionysius the Areopagite are as follows:—

The Seraphim,
The Cherubim,
The Thrones,

The Dominions,
The Virtues,
The Powers,

The Principalities,
The Archangels,
The Angels,

Primum Mobile.
The Fixed Stars.
Saturn.

Jupiter.
Mars.
The Sun.

Venus
Mercury.
The Moon.

See Canto XXVIII. Note 99.

147. The principle which gives being to all created things.

CANTO III.

1. The Heaven of the Moon continued. Of the influence of this planet, Buti, quoting the astrologer Albumasar, says:—

“The Moon is cold, moist, and phlegmatic, sometimes warm, and gives lightness, aptitude in all things, desire of joy, of beauty, and of praise, beginning of all works, knowledge of the rich and noble, prosperity in life, acquisition of things desired, devotion in faith, superior sciences, multitude of thoughts, necromancy, acuteness of mind in things, geometry, knowledge of lands and waters and of their measure and number, weakness of the sentiments, noble women, marriages, pregnancies, nursings, embassies, falsehoods, accusations; the being lord among lords, servant among servants, and conformity with every man of like nature, oblivion thereof, timid, of simple heart, flattering, honourable towards men, useful to them, not betraying secrets, a multitude of infirmities and the care of healing bodies, cutting hair, liberality of food, chastity. These are the significations (influences) of the Moon upon the things it finds, the blame and honour of which, according to the astrologers, belong to the planet; but the wise man follows the good influences, and leaves the bad; though all are good and necessary to the life of the universe.”

18. Narcissus mistook his shadow for a substance; Dante, falling into the opposite error, mistakes these substances for shadows.

41. Your destiny; that is, of yourself and the others with you.

44. The Charity Divine. Boethius, *De Cons. Phil.*, V., says: “Not in vain are placed in God our hopes and prayers, which, when just, cannot be inefficacious.”

49. Piccarda was a sister of Forese and Corso Donati, and of Gemma, Dante's wife. In *Purg.* XXIV. 13, Forese says of her:—

My sister, who, 'twixt beautiful and good,
I know not which was more, triumphs rejoicing
Already in her crown on high Olympus.

She was a nun of Santa Clara, and was dragged by violence from the cloister by her brother Corso Donati, who married her to Rosselin della Tosa. As she herself says:—

God knows what afterward my life became.

It was such that she did not live long. For this crime the

"excellent Baron," according to the *Ottimo*, had to do penance in his shirt.

52. The sphere of the Moon; the slowest, because nearest the Earth, the supposed centre of motion.

70. Milton, *Par. Lost*, XII. 583 :—

Add Love,
By name to come called Charity, the soul
Of all the rest.

98. Santa Clara, of Assisi. See her life in Mrs. Jameson's *Legends of the Monastic Orders*.

118. Constance, daughter of Roger of Sicily. She was a nun at Palermo, but was taken from the convent and married to the Emperor Henry V., son of Barbarossa and father of Frederic II. Of these "winds of Suabia," or Emperors of the house of Suabia, Barbarossa was the first, Henry V. the second, and Frederic II. the third, and, as Dante calls him in the *Convito*, IV. 3, "the last of the Roman Emperors," meaning the last of the Suabian line.

CANTO IV.

1. The Heaven of the Moon continued.

2. Montaigne says: "If any one should place us between the bottle and the bacon (*entre la bouteille et le jambon*), with an equal appetite for food and drink, there would doubtless be no remedy but to die of thirst and hunger."

6. Ovid, *Met.* V., Maynwaring's tr. :—

As when a hungry tiger near him hears
Two lowing herds, awhile he both forbears;
Nor can his hopes of this or that renounce,
So strong he lusts to prey on both at once.

9. "A similitude," says Venturi, "of great poetic beauty, but of little philosophic soundness."

13. When he recalled and interpreted the forgotten dream of Nebuchadnezzar. *Daniel* ii. 10 :—

"The Chaldeans answered before the king, and said, There is not a man upon the earth that can show the king's matter; therefore there is no king, lord, nor ruler, that asked such things at any magician, or astrologer, or Chaldean. And it is a rare thing that the king requireth: and there is none other that can show it before the king except the gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh."

24. Plato, *Timæus*, Davis's tr., says: "And after having thus framed the universe, he allotted to it souls equal in number to the stars, inserting each in each. . . . And he declared also, that after living well for the time appointed to him, each one should once more return to the habitation of his associate star, and spend a blessed and suitable existence."

26. The word "thrust," *pontano*, is here used in its architectural sense, as in *Inf.* XXXII. 3. There it is literal, here figurative.

28. *Che più s' india*, that most in-God's himself. As in Canto IX. 81, *S' io m' intuassi come tu t' immii*, "if I could in-thee myself as thou dost in-me thyself;" and other expressions of a similar kind.

42. The dogma of the Peripatetics, that nothing is in Intellect which was not first in Sense.

48. Raphael, "the affable archangel," of whom Milton says, *Par. Lost*, V. 220:—

Raphael, the sociable spirit, that deigned
To travel with Tobias, and secured
His marriage with the seven-times-wedded maid.

See *Tobit* xii. 14: "And now God hath sent me to heal thee and Sara thy daughter-in-law. I am Raphael, one of the seven holy angels which present the prayers of the saints, and which go in and out before the glory of the Holy One."

Dante says in this line Tobia, because in the *Vulgate* both father and son are called Tobias. In the later Italian version of Deodati, the distinction of Tobit and Tobias is made as in the English version.

49. Plato's Dialogue, entitled *Timæus*, the name of the philosopher of Locri.

51. Plato means it literally, and the Scriptures figuratively.

54. When it was infused into the body, or the body became informed with it.

Thomas Aquinas, *Sum. Theol.*, I., Quæst. LXXVI. 1, says: "Form is that by which a thing is. . . . This principle therefore, by which we first think, whether it be called intellect, or intellectual soul, is the form of the body."

And Spenser, *Hymne in Honour of Beautie*, says:—

For of the soule the bodie forme doth take,
For soule is forme and doth the bodie make.

63. Joachim di Flora, Dante's "Calabrian Abbot Joachim," the mystic of the twelfth century, says in his *Exposition of the Apocalypse*: "The deceived Gentiles believed that the planets to which they gave the names of Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mercury, Mars, the Moon, and the Sun, were gods."

64. Stated in line 20:—

The violence of others, for what reason
Doth it decrease the measure of my merit?

83. St. Lawrence. In Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, II. 156, his martyrdom is thus described:—

"The satellites of the tyrant, hearing that the treasures of the Church had been confided to Lawrence, carried him before the tribunal, and he was questioned, but replied not one word; therefore he was put into a dungeon, under the charge of a man named Hippolytus, whom with his whole family he converted to the faith of Christ, and baptized; and when he was called again before the Prefect, and required to say where the treasures were concealed, he answered that in three days he would show them. The third day being come, St. Lawrence gathered together the sick and the poor, to whom he had dispensed alms, and, placing them

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